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THE STORY OF THE NORTH COUNTRY[1]

Just what territory is embraced under the name of the North Country has, so far as I know, never been defined. For the purposes of this story I shall consider it as all that domain in Canada and New York included within the boundaries of Lake Champlain and the Richelieu westward to Lake Huron and from the Ottawa southward to a line drawn from Lake George westward to and along the southern shore of Lake Ontario and the northern shore of Lake Erie. The beginning and the construction of the land area is the same on both sides of the lake and the history from the beginning down to and even after the American Revolution of events on one side is necessarily the history of events on the other.

Scientists agree that the whole surface of the earth was at first one vast sea. They also agree that the first large area of sea bottom to be thrust above the sea surface by some mighty convulsion of nature was our own Adirondacks and the Laurentian Mountains of Canada. We have here, of the very earliest rock formation, an area considerably larger than one-half of all Europe which, geologists tell us, "forms the nucleus upon which the rest of the continent was built," becoming dry land while only little dots appeared elsewhere on the globe. Professor Tarr of Cornell, speaking of our mountains, writes, "Their life history has been long and complex. Commencing at some period of Archean time, long before the commencement of known geological record, they have maintained a land condition almost, if not quite, down to the present time." Next following this development came the Cambrian system of which the Potsdam sandstone from St. Lawrence county over into Canada is a part.

The lofty heights of this area were for ages upon ages beset by wind and sleet and storm. The coast was lashed by the troubled

[1]Paper read before the annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association at Watertown, September 27, 1928.

waters of the vast surrounding sea. The debris from these mountains washed down and, settling at the bottom of the sea, in time became solidified and stratified along and near the coast. Geologists tell us that, raised in turn above the sea surface, these rocks of the Silurian period are more typically developed in New York and the Province of Canada than in any other part of the globe. Beginning in New York at Lake George and the upper Hudson with the Black River limestone and following the line of foothills of the Adirondacks and Laurentian Mountains, this Black River formation followed by the other rocks of the period extend through New York to Lake Ontario to appear again on the other side of the lake on to Georgian Bay, Lakes Huron and St. Clair.

How old this land is no one knows. The most infantile age ascribed is fifteen million years; the most ancient, one hundred million. Whatever its age may be, those who gaze upon the mountains of the North Country are seeing the oldest land surface on the face of the globe.

The next event in the story of the North Country was the tragedy of the ice age. Grinding its way slowly down from Labrador and the Arctics a mighty body of ice bruised, buried and denuded the land. A mantle of ice a mile or more in depth, burying even the tops of the mountains, tore away and crumbled the peaks and, carrying the fragments along with it on its slow journey toward the southwest, ground them into boulders, gravel, clay and sand. Professor Tarr says: "The farmers of the state till a soil brought to the land by an ice sheet of vast proportion. They remove from their fields the boulders brought by the ice sheet from the north, perhaps from even beyond the confines of the country, and they look upon a landscape modified or even moulded, or entirely made, by the ice sheet." And the report of the Royal Commission of Engineers of Ontario contains the following: "All the great lakes of the St. Lawrence system, except Lake Superior, lie in basins of erosion which have been hollowed out in the same manner."

That animal life existed in the North Country previous to the ice age is proved by fossils found embedded in our limestone formations and from the skeletons of animals found buried in or under thirty or more feet of glacial drift. That men were here in the North Country before the ice age is proved by the fact

that in the Delaware Valley and in Ohio and Indiana, not far from the southern line of the glacial ice field, buried from five to twenty-five feet below the surface of glaciations, have been found some five hundred or more rude stone utensils similar to those which in Europe have received the name of axes of "The Chillean Type." With these utensils were found the skeletons of reindeer, walrus and the fossilized remains of the mammoth and other animals all extinct in this region and all buried too far below the surface of glacial deposits to be accounted for upon any theory except that they were left there with other debris from the melting ice.

What became of these men we do not know. Nor do we know the origin of the American Indian. But as the American Indian was here when the whites came and at the beginning of any historical record, in the story of the population of the North Country, we must begin with him.

Indian Like Savage Dog

The mind, the life, the habits and the traits of the Indian were made up of a complex system of contradictions. To analyze his character according to standards of civilized man is impossible. It was not unlike that of a faithful but savage dog. His fidelity to his friends was more than a human fidelity. But in his relations to and treatment of enemies and strangers he was treacherous, vengeful, cruel, implacable. Naturally a savage, yet endowed by nature with a degree of the attributes of manhood, the Indian was both beast and man. Writers of fiction have frequently made of him a hero. But in real life it is hard to conceive a hero who slowly tortured his prisoners to death and then cooked and ate their remains. Cannibalism was the universal practice of the early Indians of the North Country, Iroquois and Algonquins alike.

Stretching across New York from near the upper Hudson to the Seneca, was the domain of the Five Nations, the Indians of the Long House. On the north along the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence were various tribes of Algonquins. In the lands between Lakes Ontario and Huron were, the Hurons, Neutrals and Tobacco Indians. West of the Seneca and south of Lake Erie were the Eries. In southern New York and Pennsylvania were the Andastes. Along the Hudson and in New England were other

tribes of the Algonquin race. All these tribes and races were deadly enemies of the Five Nations, and in aggregate population the Five Nations were outnumbered by their enemies at least twenty to one.

Time had been when the Five Nations fought not for conquest but for self-preservation. They had learned by bitter experience what their enemies had all failed to learn, that in unity there is strength. Before the coming of the pale-face they had formed a league which held them together until the time of the American Revolution. Thus united they fell upon their foes, one by one, and in turn conquered each. But for years, both before and after the coming of the whites, the larger part of our North Country was debatable ground. Huron and Northern Algonquin hunted here for both animal and Iroquois and here in turn the Iroquois hunted for animal and Huron and Northern Algonquin. In time the Iroquois succeeded. They made a solitude of all the wide domain along the Ottawa and between the Ottawa and the Great Lakes. They conquered and reduced to subordination or annihilated all tribes from the Ohio River to Hudson Bay and from Massachusetts Bay to the Mississippi, reduced the early French settlements along the St. Lawrence to despair, and were, so far as they chose to be, the masters of the Dutch along the Hudson. During the long period of warfare there are but few places in our North Country which at some time or other were not the scene of Indian skirmishes, battles, scalpings and tortures, culminating in feasts upon the enemy dead.

Champlain Joins Iroquois

Champlain, by joining the Iroquois in their attack upon the Mohawks on the shore of Lake Champlain, in another attack upon an Iroquois fort on the Richelieu and by his joining the Hurons and Algonquins in journeying down from the Huron country across the foot of Lake Ontario and attacking the principal Onondaga village near Oneida Lake, had made the Iroquois the deadly and lasting enemy of the French. On the other hand a treaty of mutual friendship between the Dutch and Iroquois, and continued with the English, created a barrier for the protection of the Dutch and English colonists that no French or Indian enemy might pass.

But so far as the activities of the white race entered into the early history of the North Country, we need consider only the French. No Dutchman, so far as the records show, ever ventured into the North Country in the early days; and it was not until a hundred years later that Englishmen were permitted by the Iroquois to build trading posts and forts here. The Dutch and early English activities were carried on entirely by proxy. The Iroquois gathered vast quantities of furs largely by means of robbery and murder and took them to Albany. The Dutch and English encouraged this industry, and, while in individual instances they ransomed a few captive Frenchmen from the Iroquois, seem to have made no protest against the manner in which their allies obtained their furs. Safe in their shelter at Albany they received the profits of the deadly warfare which the Iroquois continually waged against Canadian Indians and Canadian French.

From 1609 to 1670, when the Iroquois reached the summit of their power, they not only conquered all the tribes east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, but in bands large and small lurked about the French settlements at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, killing or capturing those who ventured outside the protection of the palisades. In destroying the Hurons they also destroyed the western Jesuit missions and murdered the priests in charge. From their hiding places along the Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence, year after year they captured the western fur fleets or cut them off from coming down to the French settlements. During all the early times fear of the Iroquois closed the St. Lawrence-Lake Ontario route. And so, while the merchants at Albany profited by Iroquois depredations, the French settlers in Canada, often reduced to the verge of starvation, were in daily peril from the guns and scalping knives furnished to their persecutors by the Dutch and English in New York.

Conditions Become Better

In time conditions became better for the French. King Louis XIV sent over the regiment of Carignan-Salieres consisting of some two thousand seasoned French veterans and the rule of the soldier, in a measure, replaced the rule of the Jesuit. New France was better defended and French soldiers invaded the homes of the Iroquois. But, while the increase of the Canadian French

settlers in number and in power made the Iroquois less menacing, Iroquois enmity was ever present and French Canadians suffered from it as long as Canada continued under French rule.

This North Country was the Mother of the middle West. For it was the Canadians, not the French, who discovered, explored and founded the early settlements in interior America. Surely it was not the Dutch. The most western Dutch settlement was at Schenectady, established in 1661. It had taken the worthy Dutchmen 52 years to advance westward about 16 miles. Nor was it the English. For it was not until 1722 that the first settlements were made in Herkimer county, a westward advance of some 60 odd miles in 113 years, about a half mile a year if we average it. Nor was it until 1722 that the English utilized the Mohawk-Oswego route to Lake Ontario.

Following Champlain were three classes, the priest, the explorer and the coureurs-de-bois. These were the men who, starting from or passing through the North Country gateway, explored and founded trading posts, missions and settlements in the middle West.

Missions Established

Father LaCaron preceded Champlain to the Huron country. By 1634 Father Brebouf and other priests had established missions among the Hurons. In 1641 Fathers Jogues and Raymbault preached at the mission of St. Marie to a multitude of Indians representing more than 20 tribes of the far West. In 1673, with the explorer Joliet, Father Marquette discovered and passed down the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. Scores of devoted priests, through every hardship and danger, attempted to take the Gospel to the heathen wherever in America he might be found. Many met torture and death. Jogues, captured, cruelly tortured, mutilated, and made a slave by the Mohawks, escaped through the assistance of the Dutch to France, only to return voluntarily to Canada the following year venturing again among the Mohawks to die at their hands. But whether we agree with Jogues and these other priests or not, these early Fathers of the Catholic faith who passed around, about and through our North Country are among the most unselfish, self-sacrificing heroes and martyrs in the history of the whole world.

Among the explorers, LaSalle stands first, and LaSalle was a product of the North Country. Here it was he planned to found his great French empire in the West. From here he started to accomplish his purpose. And he was returning to the North Country for succor and supplies from far off Texas when the blows of assassins ended his career. The name "Mississippi" must forever be linked with LaSalle and Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, just across the boundary. For Fort Frontenac was the point of departure just as the Mississippi was the terminus of all but one of six western voyages of LaSalle.

DeLhut explored the territory west of Lake Superior. The LaVerendryes, father and son, penetrated the country and built forts and trading posts even as far as the present state of Wyoming and were the first white men to see the northern Rockies. A Scotch-Canadian had written on the face of a rock near the mouth of a river emptying into the Pacific, in the now British Columbia, this inscription, "Alexander MacKenzie from Canada by land the 22nd day of July, 1793." eleven years before the expedition of Lewis and Clark. These are but a few of the many early voyages made by Canadians of our North Country to and through the territory of the great West.

Youth Takes to the Woods

In Canada, the youthful and energetic of all classes, tired of the too paternal rule of church and state under the old French regime, took to the woods. Freed from civilized and religious restraint his conduct may be better imagined than described. He traded brandy for furs, took to himself an Indian wife—often several Indian wives—drank, sang, cursed, and was in all things a scandal and a stench to church and government alike. But this wilderness rover was as bold as he was bad and, by the time French dominion in America had ended, there was scarcely a river or a brooklet between the Saskatchewan and the Rio Grande or between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains through which the canoe of the coureur-de-bois had not found its way. The long trail to Santa Fe in New Mexico, the paths north to the Saskatchewan and south to the Mexican boundary, to this hardy Canadian vagabond of forest and plain, were like open books. The story of his exploration, even briefly told, would fill volumes. He is still the

hero of the North Country habitant and of him Dr. Drummond had the habitant sing:

"Gone he is now an' de beeg canoe
"No more you'll see wit de red shirt crew,
"But long as he liev' he was always true;
"So we'll drink to his memory."

"I'm proud of de sam' blood in my vein
"I'm a son of the Nort' win' canoe again—
"So we'll fill her up till de bottle is drain
"An' drink to de voyageur."

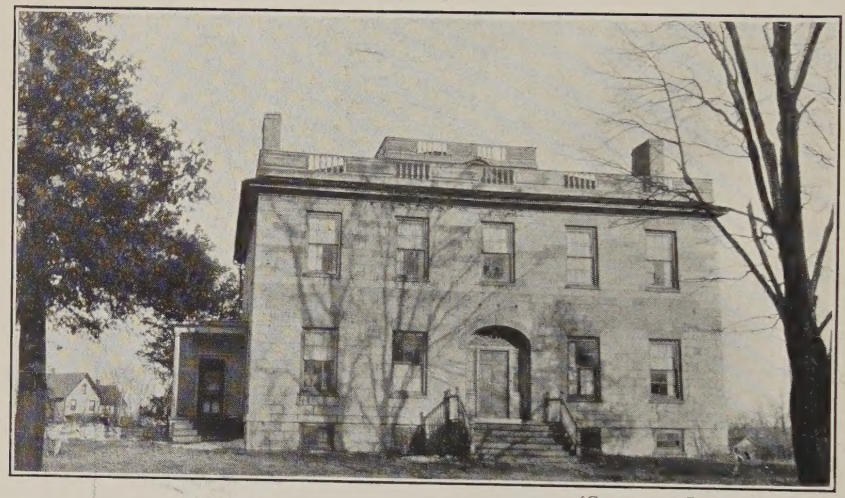
By 1670, no Indians but Iroquois remained in the North Country; the Five Nations had destroyed or dispersed the rest. They expressed themselves frankly as being dependent neither upon "Onontio," the French governor, nor "Corlear," the name they had given to the governor of New York. While there had been short periods of peace, they had continued almost incessantly to kill and scalp Frenchmen. In an attempt to teach them respect for French power, Courcelle and Tracy had invaded the Mohawk country and destroyed their villages, crops and stores. Denonville with a force of Canadians, crossing the lake to Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, had been joined by a large force of western coureurs-de-bois and Indians, and, marching inland, attacked the Senecas. A battle was fought, the Iroquois were defeated with considerable loss and their villages, crops and stores destroyed. But a converted Indian said to the governor, "The wasps are left alive and they will continue to sting."

They did, landing at La Chine, just above Montreal, under cover of darkness and storm, a force of fifteen hundred warriors, in a surprise attack, indiscriminately murdered men, women and children, the most frightful massacre in the history of Canada. Leisurely crossing the river after defeating a force of soldiers sent against them, they tortured and ate their prisoners while the prisoners' mothers, wives, sisters, brothers and fathers looked helplessly on. Dispersing in small bands they terrorized the French settlements for months. Canada was paralyzed with fear. To add to her terror news came that war had been declared between England and France, and the Canadians expected that the English of New York and New England would join forces with the Iroquois

(Courtesy of A. W. Munk & Co.)

MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN

In Command of the Northern Forces in War of 1812



(Courtesy of C. Howard Greene)

HOME OF MAJOR-GENERAL JACOB BROWN
Brownville, N. Y. Built 1811

to overwhelm them. So overcome by fear were they that, upon the insolent demand of an Iroquois envoy, Governor Denonville ordered the abandonment and burning of Fort Frontenac.

Denonville Recalled

Denonville was recalled and Count Frontenac, an old experienced soldier who, as a former governor, had given proof of his ability to handle Indians, was sent out in his place. Frontenac immediately took the aggressive and, joining the western coureurs-de-bois and western Indians with a French force, sent them against Schenectady. Again a surprise attack, again the frightful war whoop, and the Dutch and English at Schenectady suffered the same kind of massacre that their allies, the Iroquois, had inflicted upon the French at La Chine, a few months before. Next, with twenty-two hundred men, from the re-built Fort Frontenac he crossed the lake into the Onondaga country. The Iroquois avoided battle but the crops and stores and several of the villages of both the Onondagas and Oneidas were destroyed. The treaty of Ryswick ended the war. This was in 1698 and marks the end of the continual harrassing of French settlements by the Iroquois.

In fact, the Iroquois were beginning to be disgusted with the English. New York stood between the French and the colonies farther south. The Five Nations stood between the French and New York. The other colonies failed to support New York and New York failed to support the Iroquois. After the Schenectady massacre Mohawk envoys went to Albany with expressions of sorrow and said, "Let us raise an army and wipe out the French." No army was raised. But a band of Mohawks followed the French victors and, falling upon some of the stragglers almost within sight of Montreal, killed or captured some twenty or more. The Iroquois had fought New York's battles and, except for the attack on Schenectady, had successfully guarded New York's frontier. In return they desired and were entitled to attention, square dealing and active assistance in war, none of which they received. Frenchmen marched and fought side by side with their Indian allies. The Iroquois were compelled to march and fight alone. Wars had reduced their man-power nearly one-half and they could now count no more than twelve hundred warriors.

Iroquois are Middlemen

The Iroquois had acted and wished to continue to act as middlemen between the beaver hunting tribes and the Albany merchants. The French wished to attract the fur trade to Montreal or send their fur traders to the West after it. The English wished to divert the trade of the western Indians from the French and draw it to Albany. So the interests of the French and English not only differed from each other but both differed from the interests of the Iroquois. A number of Iroquois had been converted to the Catholic faith and had settled at Caughnawaga near Montreal. These Indians, taking advantage of the situation, bought furs from the other Indian nations, traded them at Albany for Dutch goods and, taking the Dutch goods back to Canada, sold them to Canadian merchants. The Canadian merchants in turn traded these goods for furs with the Indians of the West. A considerable trade of this kind grew up which, while wholly unlawful, was connived at by the officials. Profiting by it, the merchants of both Canada and New York used their great influence with the Indians in discouraging hostilities because hostilities would interfere with their profits and trade. Thus, Canada was not subjected to Iroquois invasions as before, and thus French and northern Indian attacks were diverted from New York to New England.

And so, too, a French faction appeared among the Iroquois. French priests were invited to found missions in the Iroquois territory. A French officer and emissary, Joincaire, son of a French officer and a Seneca squaw, was adopted by the Senecas and he and other French agents won many to the French interests. The illicit trade of the Caughnawaga Indians, aided by Jesuit persuasion, had drawn, by the year 1700, nearly two-thirds of the Mohawks to Canada. But Sir William Johnson, a young and able Irishman, had taken up his abode in the Mohawk country, had become very popular with the Indians, had been adopted into the tribe and made a chief. Through his efforts the eastern Iroquois were kept friendly with the English while Joincaire created a French faction among the Iroquois nations farther west.

Post and Fort Established

To counteract the advantages of Fort Frontenac in drawing to it the Indian fur trade, a post and fort had been established by the English at Oswego. The French had built forts along the Riche-

lieu and on Lake Champlain. By their posts and forts at Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, Green Bay, on the Maumee, the Illinois and the Mississippi, the French commanded all avenues of travel to the West. Father Picquet from his mission at La Presentation, now Ogdensburg, was winning many converts among the Iroquois to the Catholic faith and the French cause. The French had built a post at Toronto to cut off the Oswego Indian trade.

Their fur trade as middlemen being threatened by both English and French, the Iroquois decided to adopt what they considered the lesser evil and throw in their fortunes with the English. They conveyed to King William of England all the country west of Lake Ontario as far as Lake Superior and Chicago. The hope of the Iroquois was that the English would take possession under this deed and thus effectually block the French route to the West. The English, however, filed the deed away for future use and did nothing while French absorption and exploitation of the West went steadily on.

But by 1747 English traders and land speculators were crossing the mountains from Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Ohio region, thereby poaching on territory claimed by France and establishing a new gateway to the West. The French met this invasion by sending a force into the Ohio region which took formal possession of the territory and constructed a line of forts from Presque Isle, on Lake Erie, to Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. Before this, New York had been left to meet the competition of French extensions alone. Now, however, the stronger colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania had become directly interested and it soon became apparent that the long delayed conflict between French and English colonists for the possession of interior America and its profitable trade could not much longer be delayed.

Seek Five Nations' Support

In preparation for the coming conflict each side sought to win the support of the Five Nations—the Indians whom the French had long fought and whom the English had long neglected. Now in their dire need the New England colonies, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New York hastened to send commissioners to Albany to win the Iroquois support. These commissioners were fertile in promises, blandishments and persuasions. The Iroquois,

though dissatisfied, through their spokesman, Chief Hendrick, promised, "to renew and brighten the covenant chain." To the commissioners' criticism that they had allowed so many to be drawn away by Joincaire and by Picquet's and the Montreal missions, Hendrick replied, "It is true that we live disunited. You ask us why. The reason is that you have neglected us. You have thrown us behind your back while the French are always using the utmost endeavors to bring us over to them. You desire us to speak from our hearts and we shall do it. Look at the French; they are men; they are fortifying everywhere. But you are like women, leaving your homes bare and open without fortifications."

The French and Indian war ended French power and dominion in America. As to the effect on our North Country, perhaps the greatest result of the war was that, in their various expeditions against Niagara, Fort Frontenac and Montreal, the English colonists, for the first time, became aware of the fertile soil and prospects for prosperous homes which the wilderness lands of our region afforded.

English Take Western Forts

The war over, the English took possession of the western posts. The western Indians had fought on the side of the French but the treaty of peace between England and France took no notice of them, of their lands, or of their rights. And so, in taking possession of the west, the English encountered Pontiac and the multitude of Indians whom he had drawn together in a loose confederacy to fight for the integrity of the Indians' hunting grounds. Through neglect before, during and after the war, and on account of English and Dutch settlers invading their lands, the Iroquois were deeply incensed against the English. Indians of all races and at all places were encouraged in their hatred of the English by French traders and coureurs-de-bois who were inspired by profits of trade as well as by motives of revenge. For keeping the Iroquois confederacy from embarking in Pontiac's enterprise the credit, in its entirety, is due to Sir William Johnson. He called a council and all but the Senecas, who were already fighting the English, attended. As a result of his persuasion and diplomacy, the Iroquois confederacy remained neutral and some of its warriors even took the field against their brethren in the

west. They also influenced other wavering nations to refrain from allying themselves with Pontiac's conspiracy, and, while the outlying settlements of New York suffered somewhat from attacks of western Indians, as a whole New York, by reason of the Iroquois bulwark, came out of the turmoil without serious loss. Iroquois sachems were present in support of Sir William Johnson, exerting their influence to make and exhorting the western nations to keep the peace, at the great council at Oswego in 1766 which ended Pontiac's war.

But events were fast shaping themselves for another and greater conflict. Freed from the menace of French aggression, the English colonists began their struggle for independence. The germ of independence was planted with the beginning of the early New England settlements. It had grown and expanded as the colonies had grown and expanded. The time was now ripe when it could be given full force and sway.

The population of Canada over which Britain now ruled was almost wholly French. They were practically all Roman Catholics. Englishmen and colonists who had come in following the war were disgruntled because of the liberal provisions of the Quebec Act toward the Catholic French. Agents bearing letters from Adams and resolutions of Congress were sent in an attempt to persuade the Canadians to join the southern colonies in the Revolution. The English, Scotch, Irish and ex-colonists met, discussed and favored the cause of their brethren to the south, but sent word that they dared not attempt to join them. For the French Canadians were satisfied with existing conditions in Canada. British rule sat lightly on them. They enjoyed greater freedom and security than they had enjoyed under French rule and they had little confidence in their long-time enemies, the Yankees of the States. Against the overwhelming numbers of the French, the English in Canada dared not act. From first to last, the French habitant refused to be drawn into a conflict in which he had no interest and Canada, because of the attitude of its French population, remained loyal to Britain and Britain's king.

Confederacy Divided

The Iroquois confederacy was divided. Their sachems were perplexed and knew not what to do. For the nations of the Long House it was the beginning of the end. The Mohawks, under the influence of Sir William Johnson, joined actively on the British side. The Cayugas and Senecas followed but with less enthusiasm and alacrity. The Onondagas remained neutral. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras actively aided the Americans though they did not, as nations, take the field.

With the close of the Revolution, the power of the Iroquois had passed forever. From being the supreme Lords of all the wide domains of the north they became the wards of the American and English nations. Some remained in reservations in New York; some in reservations in Canada. There their descendants may still be found. The Iroquois enmity to the French had been disastrous, but they had suffered even more from their friendship with the English who employed them to the limit as occasion required and neglected them when in no need of their immediate use.

The end of the Revolution found the North Country still a wilderness. Beginning shortly before the year 1800, settlers poured in on both sides of Lake Ontario. Pioneers from the Mohawk Valley, from Vermont and more distant places, took up their abodes in northern New York. Royalists, driven out of the states, journeyed through the wilderness and made their homes in the bush of the Province of Ontario. The first settlements in Ontario and in northern New York were made practically at the same time.

What followed in the North Country can be seen by observing its growth and prosperity on both sides of the boundary, and the principal events of its record may be found in the pages of general history. But the story of the lives of its early pioneers in the bush has never yet been adequately told. It is a story of itself—a great story. These settlers and their descendants made in the North Country as thorough and complete change from savage wilderness to cultured civilization in a hundred years as southern New England and states farther south reached in several hundred, and in Europe more than a thousand.

Some time the whole story of the North Country will be told. It is only a fragmentary synopsis that I have been able to outline within the limits of this paper. George W. Reeves

PRESIDENT MONROE'S VISIT TO NORTHERN NEW YORK IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE[1]

As the members of the Institute of Politics at Williams College were gathering for the Convocation exercises in Chapin Hall in 1927, two distinguished looking gentlemen were heard to exchange greetings in the aisle near my seat. One inquired of the other—"Where have you been so long?" The reply was—that he had been in London for a few months, but the greater part of the time was spent in his Washington office—rewriting the life of President Monroe. Then he went on to explain just how he was rewriting the life of President Monroe, when the listener caught a glimpse of his efforts and exclaimed "I understand—Taking him out of his Doctrine as it were!" to which the proud author replied—"Yes! Yes!—Exactly!" Perhaps here and there an individual has succeeded, to his own satisfaction, in dissociating President Monroe and his Doctrine, but I believe the increasing interest and honor shown him in this generation is due to the fact that the Monroe Doctrine, instead of being abandoned, has grown steadily in power and is being defended by men like Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes. President Monroe's visit to the North Country demonstrates the fact that for over one hundred years men and women prominent in the affairs of State and Nation have deemed it worth while to come to our Northern boundaries, and we rejoice in the fact that today we have in our midst members of the New York State Historical Association who rank high as officers and citizens of prominence in the Empire State.

In 1817 James Monroe, President of the United States, visited Northern New York, in the interests of national defence and the advancement of the people.

President Monroe commenced his great and laborious tour from the city of Washington upon the 2nd day of June and returned to the Capitol on September 17, 1817. The journey which then consumed over three months could easily be made now in less than three weeks. He was received everywhere with marked

[1]Paper prepared for the annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association at Watertown, September 26–29, 1928, but not read because of the unavoidable absence of the author on the evening of the 28th.

attention, addressed with much feeling and surrounded by an admiring population. In some of the large towns through which he passed illuminations in the evening exhibited several "transparencies" with appropriate mottos. Among others the following were conspicuous "Welcome our Nation's Chief," "The Pilot that Weathered the Storm." The president during his tour embraced every opportunity to unite with his fellow citizens in worshipping God on the Sabbath Day.

Many speeches were made in his honor and with his usual facility, elegance and propriety he extemporaneously answered the addresses—showing the deep interest he took in the progress of improvement in this section of the country.

This, the first tour of the fifth president of the United States, through a large and important section of the Union, excited a lively interest through the whole of it. He was followed by the good wishes of every American through our extensive Republic, and was received, wherever he arrived, with demonstrations of respect.

"You would have thought the very windows mov'd,
"To see him as he pass'd, so many young and old,
"Through casements darted their desiring eyes."

To behold the supreme magistrate of a great and growing people leaving the seat of government where he might have enjoyed repose, the society and intercourse of the highest officers of his cabinet, and the most eminent statesmen of his country, where he might have been favoured with the presence of foreign ministers, representing the leading nations of the world; to see him leaving these enjoyments to endure the fatigues and, at times, the privations of exploring the country over which he is called to preside, is a scene which is seldom witnessed.

The northern and eastern states, being exposed to the invasions of a British army by land, and of a foreign fleet from the ocean, the president deemed it expedient and necessary to have an ocular view of a section of the Union thus exposed. With the eye of a scholar, he could view it in the progress that had been made in the arts and sciences; as a statesman, he could estimate its consequence in a political point of view; and as a soldier, he could devise the best means for its defence against an enemy. Having these important objects in view, he thought little of

(Courtesy A. W. Munk & Co.)
SACKET HARBOR BATTLE MONUMENT

(Courtesy A. W. Munk & Co.)
SACKET HARBOR AND OLD SHIP HOUSE, 1815

(*Courtesy A. W. Munk & Co.*)
BATTLESHIP "NEW ORLEANS"
Built at Sacket Harbor during the War of 1812

(*Courtesy A. W. Munk & Co.*)
BLOCK HOUSE, SACKET HARBOR
Erected during War of 1812

the gratification of fancy; and chose rather, in a plain unostentatious manner, to examine the country for the purpose of advancing its real interest.

He selected for his companion in his travels the chief engineer of the United States, Gen. Joseph G. Swift. His private secretary, Mr. Mason, also accompanied him. What an undertaking to start out from Washington with horses and carriage on a tour of inspection of the northern and eastern states, but still that mode of travel had its advantages over President Coolidge's first tour as president of the United States. There were no railroad rates to be considered, no special trains to be refused by a determination to adhere to a policy of economy, or a desire to practice what one preaches. There were no racing automobiles, glaring headlights or the arrogant honking of horns by those who were madly "going somewhere." President Monroe was a traveler, not a tourist. The road which he followed was a restful highway. It wound its way across streams, sometimes in the deep recesses of the woods and through meadows. We can picture him riding along in silent contemplation or at times discussing with his companions the last reception accorded him.

He entered New York state by the way of New York city, arriving upon the 11th of June. There in the elegant room assigned to him in City Hall he received visitors. He also inspected the United States Arsenal and afterwards dined with the Hon. DeWitt Clinton, Governor-elect, and other notables at the elegant quarters provided for him in Wall Street. New York at this time is described as a "world in miniature" but "admirably regulated by the excellency and energy of its police."

From New York city he followed a route outside of the state which led to Burlington, Vt., from which point he entered Northern New York. He took his departure from Burlington on July 24th and was wafted upon the waters of Lake Champlain to Vergennes, where he examined the extensive iron works there established, also viewed the place where the fleet of Macdonough was built. Returning then to Burlington and embarking again on the steamboat Phoenix he proceeded to Rouses Point, inspecting there the military works in process of construction. From Rouses Point the Phoenix proceeded back down the lake to Plattsburg. On the arrival of the Phoenix at noon a barge went out to meet it

and brought the distinguished guest to shore, while the artillery fired the presidential salute. The party was met by Gen. Brown and other officers of the army, members of the village corporation and by the band of the 6th U. S. Infantry and escorted to the quarters provided for him by the corporation. As he approached his place of entertainment, young ladies of Miss Cook's and Miss Florence's schools paraded in his honor.

He visited the barracks, attended a party in the evening, went to church the next day which was Sunday. He was entertained Sunday evening in the house preserved as a museum and on Sunday, July 28th, set out—"by land to the westward" for Ogdensburg and Sackets Harbor.

No doubt he experienced considerably difficulty in traveling after leaving Plattsburg as Clinton and Franklin and St. Lawrence counties were heavily wooded. It was necessary for his escort to travel on horseback.

What route the president followed from Plattsburg to Ogdensburg is not known, but it is thought he used a road today but little known—a road that then and now cuts across country from below Chazy and intersects the present state road near Ellenburgh Depot. Thence he probably followed the present road through Chateaugay and Burke to Malone. From Malone he probably followed the then new St. Lawrence turnpike through Bangor and Dickinson to Hopkinton, and thence to Potsdam, then Madrid and Waddington. Where the distinguished visitor lodged that night is not known. It may be that he slept that night in the stone mansion on Ogden, now Crapser island, but some of the old residents of the village today believe that a dwelling at the west end of the village and fronting on the river was the place where he was entertained over night.

Upon leaving and continuing his route toward Ogdensburg, through the majestic forests, his attention was suddenly arrested by an elegant collation, fitted up in an elegant style, by the officers of the army and the citizens of the country. He partook of it, with a heart beating in unison with those of his patriotic countrymen, by whom he was surrounded; and acknowledged this unexpected and romantic civility with an unaffected and dignified complacence.

He reached Ogdensburg upon the 31st of July. A committee of citizens accompanied by a band of music went out to meet him and escort him into the town where he was entertained in a royal manner by David Parish and other prominent citizens. Mr. Louis Hasbrook delivered the following address of welcome:

"To the President of the United States:

"Sir—The trustees and inhabitants of this village welcome, with peculiar satisfaction, your arrival in health among them, after your long and fatiguing journey through many of our yet infant settlements. In common with the nation, we have viewed with much interest your important tour along our seaboard and frontier, particularly confiding in your observation, wisdom and experience for the establishment of such points of national defence, along our immediate border, as will best promote our individual prosperity and strengthen the national security. Born and educated under a government whose laws we venerate, enjoying a soil rich in the bounties of Providence, and grateful for the invaluable blessings of liberty, bequeathed to us by the heroes of the Revolution, no excitement will be wanting on our part to maintain, defend, and to transmit to posterity the benefits we so eminently possess. Experience, however, has taught us that individual or sectional exertions, be they ever so ardent, unless aided by the strong and protecting arm of government, afford but feeble defence against a powerful foe. Placed on a frontier contiguous to a warlike and powerful nation, enjoying the advantages of an extensive and increasing navigation, it is peculiarly important that our local situation should be well understood. At the commencement of the late war, the attention of government was, in the first instance, naturally drawn to the defence of that extensive line of sea coast, on which the immense maritime force of the enemy could be most effectually exerted, and consequently the more remote and interior defences did not, perhaps, receive the same protection which their importance warranted. But commencing your administration in a time of profound peace, enjoying the confidence of the nation, and presiding over a government proud of its honour, tenacious of its rights, and possessing the requisite resources, we flatter ourselves should any collisions hereafter take place (which we pray heaven to avert) your penetration and judgment, aided by your local observation, will have pointed out

and perfected such a line of defences as will ensure our personal safety, and redound to the prosperity and honour of the nation.

"That you may establish these desirable objects; progress in your important tour with safety, and return happily to the bosom of your domestic circle, is, sir, the fervent prayer of your obedient servants."

To which the president replied extemporaneously, in substance as follows:

"He thanked the citizens for their attention, and very polite reception—that he received it as marks of respect to the first magistrate of the nation, by no means arrogating it to himself as an individual—that it gave him great pleasure, as it evinced an attachment of the people to that form of government which they themselves had established—that he was satisfied they had a just estimate of its value, and were sincerely devoted to its preservation—that in administering it, he would support its principle and, as far as in him lay, promote the best interests of the country—that as the address correctly stated, his journey was connected with objects of national defence, and to acquire such information as would the better enable him to discharge the duties of his office—that the government had appropriated large sums of money, the judicious application of which depended much on the executive—He perfectly agreed that a time of peace was the best time to prepare for defence; but had much pleasure in stating that the best understanding prevailed between our government and that of Great Britain, and was persuaded we had every reason to look for a permanent peace—that the importance of our situation along the St. Lawrence had not escaped his observation, and he was much gratified in his progress through, that he found it a fertile country, abounding in every resource, and inhabited by an enterprising, industrious, and he believed, virtuous people."

As stated in Robbins' Journal "Upon reaching Ogdensburg the president was upon the banks of the River St. Lawrence. The history of the new world is pregnant with the important events that have taken place upon this great river. This town is the capitol of St. Lawrence, is situated at the confluence of the River Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence and is an handsome and flourishing village."

After a day of lavish entertainment and speech making, the president left Ogdensburg and directed his course towards Sackets Harbor. According to the same Journal "He passed through a country, which, a few years since, was a wilderness but which is now a region of civilization and offers to the traveler of observation, many appearances of active industry and numerous evidences of progressive improvement."

His next stop was at Morristown where he was the guest over night of Nathan Ford. From there he traveled on by the way of Hammond to the town of Rossie which was named by David Parish after a castle in Scotland owned by his brother-in-law. After viewing the extensive iron works owned by Mr. Parish he then followed the old corduroy road through the long swamp to Antwerp. He entered the village by the road now traveled by tourists from Gouverneur and the east. Here the president and his suite were met by James D. LeRay de Chaumont and conducted by him to the mansion at LeRaysville where he remained for the night.

The next morning which was Sunday, Oct. 3rd, he set out for Watertown, accompanied by Gen. Brown and five Troops of Horse. He was met by a committee of citizens from Watertown, which had been incorporated as a village the year before. The committee included the trustees of the village, Isaac Lee, Silas Marvin, William Tanner, Andrew Newell and Jason Fairbanks—and other prominent citizens including Assemblyman A. Stebbins and David A. Ogden, member of Congress for the district comprising Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties.

Monroe's stay in Watertown was brief—long enough to receive an address and to make reply.

He then went to the home of Maj.-Gen. Brown in Brownville for the night and on the morning of Aug. 4th set out for Sackets Harbor on the last lap of his journey in Northern New York.

The journey from Plattsburg to Sackets Harbor occupied 13 days—from July 24th to Aug. 6th. Upon his arrival at Sackets Harbor the president reached the borders of Lake Ontario. Here he saw a lake in the interior of his native country which in some portions of the globe would be called a sea. Upon arriving at the bridge at the entrance of the village he was saluted by nineteen guns, the presidential salute, last heard by him at the post at

Plattsburg. The bridge was decorated with nineteen arches on which were inscribed the names of the presidents, the first arch being surmounted by a living American eagle. At the village end of the bridge the chairman of the committee introduced to the president a number of the veteran officers and soldiers of the Revolution, several of whom he recognized as former associates in arms in the Revolutionary war. The following address was read:

"Sir: It is with pleasure that we, a few of the survivors of the Revolution, residing in this part of the country, welcome the arrival of the chief magistrate of the Union. It is with increased satisfaction that we recognize in him one of the number engaged in the arduous struggle of establishing the independence of the country. We have lived, sir, to see fruits of our toils and struggles amply realized. in the happiness and prosperity of our country; and sir, we have the fullest confidence that, under your administration, they will be handed down to our posterity, unimpaired. Like your immortal predecessor, the illustrious Washington, may you be honored by the present and future generations, and finally receive the rich reward with him in realms above."

The president received this address with expressions of appreciation and esteem. Upon passing Fort Pike a national salute was again fired, and upon arrival at the hotel to which he was escorted by the marshal of the day, another address was read to him and this time by the chairman of the citizens' committee. He then received the officers of the navy under his command. Ever mindful of the object of his tour, the president spent the afternoon in inspecting the military works at the Harbor. He also visited the naval arsenal and the 120-gun ship, the New Orleans, which was left unfinished at the conclusion of the war. In the evening the village was brilliantly illuminated in his honor. The people welcomed his entry into the village, with hearts beating fervently with gratitude to the man who had so incessantly labored to defend them. The military display excited his admiration. The president reviewed the troops with the eye of a soldier who "had seen service."

On August 6th the president went on board the United States Brig Jones, which then accompanied by her escort, the Lady of the Lake, dropped down to Fort Niagara and from there he went on to

Detroit. From Detroit the president passed rapidly through Ohio on his way home. He reached Washington on Sept. 17th and upon his arrival a great reception was given in his honor. The president was now surrounded by his cabinet, harmonizing with him in his extensive views for advancing the individual happiness, the permanent interest, and the national glory of his countrymen.

It was one hundred eleven years ago this summer that President Monroe visited the Northern Frontier with the object of devising more efficient methods of defending it. If he could return in this year of nineteen hundred and twenty-eight—he would find the "Frontier" had vanished as the result of the disarmament of the mind. He would find instead of forts and military outposts, an unguarded boundary line between Canada and the United States, which is the greatest example of good will and mutual trust in the history of the civilized world. He would find that our protection is in our common bond of interest; our armor is our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and neighborliness through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment but of God. He would find that here on the Northern Boundary we have demonstrated to the whole world, the ever growing conviction that the time to prepare for Peace is in the time of Peace.

Rhoda Fox Graves

BURGOYNE, BEFORE AND AFTER SARATOGA[1]

History, like memory, has its delights as well as its uses. Through its magic we enter into great events, we see the drama of destiny unfold before us, we peer into the motives, the enthusiasms, the resentments of those whom we could have but distantly surveyed in awe had we lived in their time and presence. History enriches the association of the hearthstone, and those who live in regions such as this, endowed with the tradition of savage warriors winding through the forest, of unnumbered patriots standing off the bitterest attacks, of the gay battle standards of Europe's proudest armies whipping in the breeze—in such a region the records of the past are dearly cherished and fancy peoples the countryside once again with figures of romantic interest. Among those most fascinating, was a certain eighteenth-century aristocrat, striking, picturesque and talented, overtaken here by tragedy, the man upon whose military ruin, in a sense, was built the United States—Burgoyne.

To most readers of American history, Lieutenant General the Right Honorable John Burgoyne was born at the age of fifty-five at Quebec in the early spring of 1777, and perished from the scene when, leaving his defeated troops, he embarked from Boston a few months later. In reality he had had a notable career before that fatal expedition was begun and, surviving the dishonor of defeat, had fifteen years of prominence in England after his return. The campaign which finally focused in the surrender of his sword at Saratoga will be elaborately reviewed from this platform and from others throughout the next two days; it may be worth a little time this evening to follow him through other scenes to see what manner of man he was, not on any solemn pretense that it will explain his battles here, but solely because he was an interesting person.

It is quite in keeping with the spirit of the eighteenth century that there is some confusion as to his paternity. It was the boast

[1]Paper read at the annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association at Glens Falls, October 6, 1927. It is to be regretted that the copy for this article was not received in time to be printed with the other papers of the Glens Falls meeting, but we are still interested in the events of 1777. Though Mr. Hudleston in his book "Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne" takes up the matter at much greater length, our readers will be pleased with this entertaining summary of the interesting life of Burgoyne.

(Courtesy Hungerford-Holbrook Co.)

PUBLIC SQUARE
Watertown, N. Y.

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(*Courtesy Watertown Daily Times*)

LE RAY MANSION

Near Le Raysville, Jefferson County

of Burke and Brougham that the English aristocracy set a high example of domestic deportment to the common folk, but genealogists may be permitted to have some doubts upon it. At any rate he was decently brought up as the son of Captain John Burgoyne, a London man of fashion, and schooled at Westminster, where he formed a hearty friendship with the son of the Earl of Derby, a connection which was to prove of great influence and value in his life. The cornet of dragoons, for such he soon became, tested this friendship by eloping with the young lord's sister; the brother was complacent, but ten years were needed to bring the old Earl of Derby to share this view. The Lady Charlotte, however, did bring a little money with her hand and with this her husband promptly bought a captaincy.

For a time he followed the dull routine of drilling his dragoons beside the river Ribble in the western part of England, and then in 1745 was called to bear a hand in a protracted exposition to Charles Edward Stuart that he was not King of Scotland. After a personal novitiate of long rides across the northern moors, punctuated now and then with inconclusive skirmishes, the captain returned to unexciting days of peace. Thereupon he and his wife took up a scale of life in London wholly unrelated to his meager pay; the little store of funds soon disappeared, he sold his commission and the improvident pair removed to France where their poverty would be less visible to their old associates. During their seven years of exile, however, they found some means to travel and in Rome Burgoyne was painted by Allan Ramsay, with a vague background of vine-clad ruins quite in the taste of that backward-gazing period. He was, in fact, a handsome man, with well-molded face and even brow, long nose and lips that made a perfect cupid's bow and in this record showing nothing of that protruberance so marked in the profile familiar to you in the State Historian's recent book on *The American Revolution in New York*. From the neatly powdered hair to the delicate long fingers the Ramsay portrait answers well to the specifications of manly beauty in the eighteenth century.

War is the warrior's opportunity; a coalition against Frederick the Great in 1756 justified a formal resumption of the latent conflict between France and England, and, whatever misery it brought the world, it brought employment to John Burgoyne.

He soon found an opening to interest the war office in raising a regiment of light horse. Cavalry was then a novelty in England and this officer may have much of the credit of introducing that arm into the English service. He was made the colonel commandant, was sent to Parliament, and then to war. Always the stylist he quieted his wife's fears with a poem. In the tide of fortune he was soon despatched as a brigadier to Portugal; for Spain in 1762 had joined the Family Compact and was carrying war down the Tagus against England's lukewarm ally in Lisbon.

In this campagin he showed a dash and courage which, when remembered, may clear his name of any fundamental charge of inefficiency. Excuses lay on every hand had he wanted to employ them. Instead in the blistering heat of mid-July he crossed the river near the Spanish border, marched his little force in two days over fifty miles of execrable roads through the enemy's country and surprised the fortified town of Alcantara. After a stiff fight he took a general and his staff, a stand of colors and a regiment of soldiers. A little more than two months later, he stormed the ancient Moorish castle of Villa Velha where he was notably assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Lee, long afterward to figure with somewhat dubious prominence in the army of George Washington. Military honors and preferments then ensued, culminating in appointment as a major general. Meantime he had conceived a project of a full and solid history of the late war and collected data from town to town in middle Europe. But his book was never written.

Throughout the early seventies in Parliament he was steadfast in his support of the ministry's policy of coercion of the thirteen colonies. He spoke of America as "our child which we have already spoilt by too much indulgence**** I apprehend that it is the right of taxation they dispute and not the tax. It is the independence of that country upon the legislation of this for which they contend." He was for energy, and when the time came advised the employment of mercenaries, negroes and Indians as auxiliaries, though some years later he learned that savages were savages and could not be guided and restrained by moral lectures. In 1774 he sagaciously observed that New York was to be the pivotal point in diplomacy or war. He thought that Governor Tryon had inclined too far toward the Livingston faction and was

losing hold upon those most devoted to the king. He earnestly applied for the post of governor himself, and could not forget his chagrin at being denied. "As for New York," he later wrote Lord Rochefort, "do not let me be thought positive or chimerical if I still retain sentiments I so much pressed in London. That province is lost for want of management, and a proper force to second it. I continue to lament that I was not thought worthy of undertaking that business." He continued, also, to suggest himself as a promising negotiator to bring about a peace, but his certainty was not shared by the ministers.

Early in 1775 he embarked on the *Cerberus* with two other major generals, Howe and Clinton, and a detachment of forces to support the commander-in-chief in America, General Thomas Gage. A satirical Boston poet celebrated the arrival of this triumvirate of talents:

> Behold the Cerberus the Atlantic plough
> Her precious cargo, Burgoyne, Clinton, Howe
> Bow, wow, wow.

He chafed under inactivity during the siege of Boston and complained of the inadequacy, as he correctly judged it, of General Gage. The tedium was relieved a little by writing Gage's proclamations for him and a letter to Washington on the matter of exchanging prisoners, wherein he gave the American commander-in-chief what he doubtless thought were necessary instructions on the courtesies of war. He arrived with the lowest opinion of the American leaders, observing in the wealth of his Parliamentary experience, that "there was hardly a leading man among the rebels in council, or in the field, but at a proper time, and by proper management might have been bought." But after Bunker Hill he did realize the quality of the American soldiers themselves, and did understand as few others that the war was to be waged against men behind defences instead of standing unprotected in the field. He had some correspondence with Charles Lee and suggested to the ministry that he might be detached from the American army if the matter were handled adroitly. In autumn he succeeded in getting permission to return to London.

His reports to the ministry were listened to with great respect. He had strenuously advised an attack on Rhode Island, but now prepared his *Reflections on the War in America* recommending

an expedition through Canada to New York; having been made lieutenant general he now in 1776 gladly accepted the position as second in command to Sir Guy Carleton, hoping thus to learn the terrain even if the first blow should be unsuccessful. There is no occasion here to follow the pursuit of Arnold in which Burgoyne participated. He was disappointed that Carleton did not attack Ticonderoga and that he did abandon Crown Point, but he made no report of complaint. With Sir Guy, he returned to England in the autumn. It throws some light on the difficulties of the war in America that Burgoyne in his three voyages to this continent and back between 1775 and 1778 spent well over a year at sea.

He now submitted to the ministry a memorandum of a promising campaign comprising an invasion from Canada, with a possible diversion by way of Lake Ontario if numbers justified it, joined by a cooperating force from New York City. It was a complicated project; "such things," remarks Philip Guedalla, "may happen at manoeuvers; but they are rare in forest warfare." But Burgoyne is not to be charged with an impracticable plan; he proposed a wide discretion to the commander, who if he found the way too difficult might send his forces around by sea to the mouth of the Hudson and join with Howe in a northward attack. The emendations of the ministry and especially of the king turned a discretionary order into an imperative one and Burgoyne was sent to America specifically to do what proved to be impossible.

Lord George Germain and the other ministers apparently at no time thought the cooperation of Howe essential, and the story that the defeat hung on Germain's neglect to sign a certain order to Sir William while on his way to a vacation down in Kent is not supported by the most recent evidence. The apologist for that minister would have to explain more than a moment's carelessness, for he had definitely approved Howe's expedition against Philadelphia, though Howe warned him that the army might not return in time to cooperate on the Hudson. The whole ministry knew this and his colleagues never charged Lord George with sole responsibility.

Upon the great campaign of 1777 we have promised not to intrude though it may be said he "behaved with great personal bravery. He shunned no danger; his presence and conduct ani-

mated the troops." Skipping the climax of our drama, then, we take up the course of our protagonist as, by the courteous permission of General Washington, he leaves his captive army in inhospitable Boston and sails home to face his critics. These, as may be guessed, were numerous and vociferous, for the ministry and their supporters badly needed a scapegoat for the disappointments of the year. It is interesting, though, in passing, to note that some citizens of Somerset, on hearing of the surrender of a general with a strange un-English-sounding name, "mistook him for a foreigner and celebrated his capture with appropriate glee." The king refused to see him, and he was deprived of revenue which he had enjoyed by royal favor. The ministry did all they could to keep him from the Parliamentary rostrum where he might state his case, but he finally had his opportunity. In a speech that rose to heights of eloquence, he pointed out that his instructions had been mandatory, that the plan as touched up by the king and others was certainly not his own, that he had been given only half as many troops as he had asked for, that the service of supply had been fatally remiss.

Charles James Fox and other opponents of the ministry welcomed him, but he showed both dignity and moderation in refusing to make any general attack upon his erstwhile friends, the king's advisors. He did, however, take every opportunity to assure the English government that they were not likely to conquer America and that their sapient minds had better focus on the terms of peace. When, with the defeat at Yorktown, Lord North and his colleagues at last gave way, the new ministry made Burgoyne Commander of the Forces in Ireland, but their own tenure was brief and in two years time that general was superceded by another nominee. The military glory of John Burgoyne passed at the field of Schuylerville, never to be regained.

He has a place, however, though not so striking, in the civil history of England as well. It has been mentioned that he won a seat in Parliament in 1762; he retained it for thirty years, until his death, keeping it, like Howe and Clinton, while campaigning in America. He spoke well and in some measures took a leading part. In general, he acted with the Tories as, conspicuously, in the Falkland Island controversy, but having informed himself upon the administration of India he took a Whig view of Lord Clive

and late in life was on the board of management in the Warren Hastings trial. Suffice it to say that he cut no mean forensic figure in the great day of Parliamentary debate.

Still, when we see him on the field or in the senatorial council we have not the whole man. In fact, to an English scholar he bulks almost as large in the history of literature as in that of warfare. He had a style, assiduously cultivated, mannered, stilted, inflated, the authentic favorite mode of high writing in the eighteenth century. He probably valued himself even higher upon this gentlemanly accomplishment than upon the prowess of his sword. His letters and reports are full of turns of style, some of them effective, as when he writes in 1763 that the reforming ruler of Austria has just dismissed "the walking furniture of his court." He was a perfect example of a man of wit without a sense of humor, for otherwise he must have smiled himself at the unparalleled pomposity of his epistolary discourse. He wrote some good satirical verse, such as the "Westminster Guide." But it is as a playwright that he is best remembered.

In 1774 the marriage of Lord Stanley, son of his old friend now the Earl of Derby, elicited a play with music called the *Maid of the Oaks* which was performed at the Earl's seat before the wedding guests. It is a light-hearted comedy wherein a demure bride softens the asperity of a bridegroom's uncle and a sophisticated man of fashion is captured by a shepherdess who turns out to be the Lady Bab Lardoon, a character representing the London sportsman in petticoats. "She is an epitome," says the hero, "or rather a caricature of what is called *very* fine life, and the first female gamester of the time." The song that introduces her, full of the dash of horse and hounds, would grace a Broadway production of the present season. Much epigrammatic philosophy is pronounced upon the female character, without exhausting that subject, and there is plenty of other dialogue, but much of the piece is spectacle, a fête champetre (or "Sham-peter," as the comic butler insists) with shepherds and shepherdesses chorusing in the best bucolic tradition of the eighteenth century stage. The next half dozen years were crowded with military cares and the dramatic grist was small. But while with Gage in the beleaguered Boston he wrote a special prologue to Aaron Hill's tragedy of *Zara*, which the officers there performed. In this he rapidly

reviewed the blight that Puritanism had brought upon the drama in the past two centuries:

> To sooth the times too much resembling those,
> And lull the care-tir'd thought, this stage arose....
> Now say, ye Boston prudes (if prudes there are)
> If this a task unworthy of the fair?

In 1780, the same year he published his *State of the Expedition from Canada*, he produced the *Lord of the Manor*, introduced by a disquisition of twenty-two pages on the distinction between the operetta and the comic opera, wherein he descants wittily on the absurdity of tragic dialogues in tenor, bass and treble. Perhaps Bernard Shaw made Burgoyne the chief figure on *The Devil's Disciple* out of admiration for this precedent of an interminable critical preface. He is for the comic opera, that is the play with plenty of interpolated songs. "The writer has ever conceived, that as to show the enormous vices of the time in their utmost deformity ought to be the great end of dramatic satire; so in a lesser degree, to expose to ridicule any practice that savors more of abuse than of absolute vice, has its use." In this play the young son of the lord and his servant are portraits of the rake and the macaroni not entirely unfamiliar to those of you who saw *The Contrast* played before you at our meeting a year ago. At first the modern reader may well think the long lost elder son with his moralizing attitudes a caricature as well, but he soon discovers that this represents the author's notion of a perfect hero. The *Lord of the Manor*, like the *Maid of the Oaks*, was played in Drury Lane, and was reprinted several times in America.

In 1786 he brought out *The Heiress*, his most notable success. Horace Walpole was unreserved in praise: "Burgoyne's battles and speeches will be forgotten; but his delicious comedy of *The Heiress* still continues the delight of the stage, and one of the most pleasing domestic compositions." It ran through ten editions in one year, was translated into four foreign tongues and published again in America. Why, the present speaker cannot understand, for a hundred and fifty-one more tedious pages he has not now the luck to recall. It jibes at the newly rich, the lawyers, the fashionable artifices of the drawing room. A speech or two may illustrate its quality. The daughter of the fortune is

being decorated by her French hairdresser, while Lady Emily Gayville patronizes her hostess in the interest of an impecunious brother. The heiress smiles in what she thinks the mode. Says:

Lady Emily—My dear Miss Alscrip, what are you doing? I must correct you as I love you. Sure you must have observed the drop of the under-lip is exploded since Lady Simpermode broke her tooth! [*Sets her mouth affectedly*], I am preparing the cast of the lips for the ensuing winter—there—it is to be called the Paphian Mimp.

Miss Alscrip (Imitating) I swear I think it pretty—I must try to get it.

Lady Emily—Nothing so easy. It is done by one cabalistical word, *nimini—primini*, like a metamorphosis in the fairy tale.

And so on for sixteen scenes,—a man of sixty-four trying to be kittenish. There is an elaborate dramatic structure with plots and subplots, the kind of thing that Goldsmith and Sheridan did,—several times better.

In 1792 despite his three score years and ten he was a fashionable figure among the London theatres. Suddenly one morning the news came that he had died of gout. After all it was the fashionable way to die. There is no question that he was mourned for he had held a generous sentiment toward mankind. Many a soldier as he heard of the event must have dropped a word of affectionate remembrance; the general always deplored the Prussian discipline whereby a man was mechanized. He once explained elaborately why "an Englishman will not bear beating so well as the foreigners in question." In America, he held the good will of his men through victory and defeat. His last speech in Parliament had been a plea for the British army.

In his will he confessed that "During a life too frequently blemished by the indulgence of one predominant passion, it has been a comfort to me to hope that my sensualities have never injured nor interrupted the peace of others." It is true that in America he softened the rigors of his great campaign by an intimate companionship with a commissary's wife, after the manner

of his colleague, Sir William Howe. It is true that he left four children by Miss Susan Caulfield, a popular singer of the day; but eighteenth century aristocrats had standards of their own. On the whole he was an amiable person of distinguished talent and well loved by those who knew him, and it is a pity that the location of his grave in Westminster Abbey has been entirely lost.

Dixon Ryan Fox
Columbia University

OBITUARIES

Warner C. Allen, aged 79 years, passed away at his home in West Groton, N.Y., June 24, 1928. He was the eldest son of Perry W. and Charlotte E. Allen, and grandson of Isaac Allen who came as a pioneer from Vermont in 1797 and purchased a military tract of several hundred acres of land and established what is now the little village of West Groton. He was a descendant from Colonel Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame, and on his great grandmother's side from Seth Warner, one of the heroes of the Revolution.

Warner Allen was educated in Groton Academy with special courses in science and literature. For many years he was superintendent of the M. C. R. R. offices in Jackson, Mich. He was a diligent student in microscopy and a collector of antiques of pioneer life.

He was a member of the Masonic order and a Granger. Though handicapped in the later part of his life by the loss of sight, his genial and sunny manner was a glowing tribute to his character.

James Bennett Southard died at his home in Cold Spring, November 17, 1928. He was born at Nelsonville, Putnam county, August 15, 1874, the son of Jacob Griffin and Emmalinda (Smith) Southard. He attended the Nelsonville school and the Haldane High School at Cold Spring, and then entered Columbia University law school from which he was graduated June 12, 1895. He was admitted to the bar of New York State in December 1895 and engaged in the practice of law at Cold Spring. In 1897 he was appointed district attorney by Governor Black to fill a vacancy and in 1898 he was elected to that office for a term of three years.

In 1901 he was elected county judge and surrogate and re-elected in 1907, 1913, 1919 and 1928, and at the time of his death was completing the 27th year in that office. He was at all times closely identified with every activity of Putnam county, for many years being counsel to the board of supervisors, the county planning commission, and town board, and vice-president and a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican county committee and attended all the Republican state conventions. In 1917 he gave unceasingly

of his time as a member of the draft board and at the close of the World War compiled a Roll of Honor of all service men in the county. When the Children's Court was established, he was appointed judge and distinguished himself for the kindly and considerate manner in which he disposed of all cases that came before him.

Following his election to the office of county judge and surrogate in 1901, he continued the practice of law at Cold Spring and New York City where he was active in the organization of many large corporations, incuding the Granite National Bank, of which he was a director and general counsel at the time of his death. He was counsel of the State Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco; served as a director of Sectional Weight Co., Ironside Battery Co., Albany and Troy Steamboat Co., National Bank of Cold Spring; and as general counsel for the Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Business Securities Corporation.

In the conduct of his public duties he was tireless in his devotion to those who required his assistance, and exercised the functions of his high judicial office with patience, fairness, consideration and impartiality, with uniform courtesy and unfailing sympathy.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Masons, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Washington Continental Guard, various Bar Associations, and of the Old Homestead and Brooklyn Clubs.

He married at Waterville, N. Y., August 5, 1903, Kittie Alida Haight, daughter of Albert Haight. He is survived by his father, his wife and one son, J. Bennett Southard, Jr.

Asahel R. Wing of Fort Edward, N. Y., passed away December 20, 1928, following an illness of several months. He was one of the incorporators of the New York State Historical Association.

Mr. Wing was born in Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), N. Y., November 30, 1850, the son of Asahel and Juliette (Haskins) Wing. He attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and at an early age entered the employ of the Fort Edward National Bank. He later became cashier and held this position until his resignation in July 1928, having been affiliated with this bank for over half a century, and being one of the best known bankers in the entire district.

Mr. Wing was identified with many of the fundamental enterprises of Washington County. At different times he was treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, frequently serving on its board of auditors; he was supervisor for several terms; he was secretary and treasurer of the Union Cemetery Association for over fifty years until he resigned last fall; he had served many years on the Fort Edward board of education; was a member of the Methodist church and held several offices in the church. Connected with the Wing Family of America, he had been an officer of the Association and invariably attended its reunion. He was a descendant of Abraham Wing, one of the early settlers of Glens Falls, formerly Wing's Falls.

In 1882 Mr. Wing was married at Fort Ann to Flora B. Clements, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clements. Besides his wife, he is survived by four daughters—Miss Katherine Wing of Fort Edward, Mrs. Nellie Roberts of Gloversville, Miss Dorothy Wing and Mrs. Gladys Ten Eyck of Fort Edward.

William Phelps Northrup died February 3, 1929, at his home in Buffalo. Although in failing health for a year, he had been confined to his home only about two weeks.

Mr. Northrup was born at Shoreham, Vt., April 2, 1850, the son of Edwin H. and Susan N. (Jewett) Northrup. When eleven years of age he went to Buffalo and made his home with his uncle, Elam R. Jewett, and later attended the University of Racine, Wis. He entered the printing business as an apprentice in the firm of Jewett & Chandler, later becoming an associate of James N. Mathews in Mathews, Northrup & Co., and eventually Vice-President of the J. N. Mathews Company.

Mr. Northrup was widely known for his knowledge of the art of printing, particularly map making. As a maker of maps he had a world-wide reputation and during his connection with the Mathews-Northrup works he dealt with government representatives and railroad and steamship interests all over the world. He supervised the making and printing of maps that were used in school geographies a generation ago. His maps were used by General Pershing on his first expedition to Mexico. American representatives carried them when they went with President Wilson to the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Besides his connection with the printing and publishing business, Mr. Northrup was a prominent factor in the civic affairs of Buffalo. He was one of the original members of the grade crossing commission and continued to serve when that commission was merged with the terminal commission. He was a member of the subcommittee that finally made the agreement which resulted in the new station of the New York Central. He was long a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies.

Mr. Northrup took a prominent part in the affairs of the Episcopal church and for many years served as delegate to the diocesan convention. In 1887 he was made chairman of the committee which directed the building of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Buffalo, a gift of his uncle Mr. Elam R. Jewett, in whose home the congregation was originally organized. He served for forty-one years as senior warden and in 1922 when the original parish house became inadequate for the needs of a greatly enlarged congregation, he planned and directed the building of the new Jewett Memorial Hall and other extensive additions to the parish buildings of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Mr. Northrup is survived by his wife, Bertha West Northrup, and his ward, Dorothy Northrup Meyer.

Byron Lapham, a life long resident and prominent business man of Glens Falls, passed away on February 25, 1929, after an illness of more than a year. He was born April 6, 1848, the son of Jerome and Hannah (Hoyt) Lapham. He attended the Glens Falls Academy and in 1866 entered the employ of Augustus Sherman in a grist mill which stood on the Hudson River in South Glens Falls. Later he bought Mr. Sherman's interest in the business and operated it under the name of Lapham & Company. In 1890, H. B. Parks became a member of the company and the firm name was changed to Lapham & Parks which continued until March 1925, when Mr. Lapham sold his interest.

Mr. Lapham became a director of the First National Bank of Glens Falls in 1891. He was elected vice-president in 1901 and president in 1906. He was also first vice-president and director of the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company, and director of the Glens Falls Insurance Company and of the Standard Wall Paper Company. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

During the war he was chairman of the Warren County Home Defense Committee, a member of the Liberty Loan Committee, and served on the board of directors of the Community Chest.

On September 5, 1870, Mr. Lapham married Minnie S. Spencer, daughter of Henry and Sara A. Spencer of Glens Falls. She died in 1908. They had one son, Walter Jerome Lapham (born June 22, 1872) who died June 23, 1907. Mr. Lapham is survived by a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walter J. Lapham, and a grandson, Byron J. Lapham.

"In his personal character Mr. Lapham was quiet and retiring, little given to display, and taking his part in the management of large affairs with the utmost modesty. On the social side he was a warm friend and genial companion. He chose his associates for their personal worth, as worldly goods and renown did not enter into his estimate of a man. He possessed the honesty without which there can be no lasting success in business life, and he leaves no heritage richer than his good name."

NOTICES AND REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Parish's Fancy. By WALTER GUEST KELLOGG. (The John Day Company, New York, 1929. Pp. 293. $2.50.)

This well-printed volume is a unique surprise. In the first place it introduces a woman of extraordinary charm but relatively unknown to Americans although she spent most of her life in the United States—and in the Empire State at that. In the second place there is a literary charm, an unusual capacity for vivid description of persons and places, and a pscyhological analysis of human conduct not ordinarily associated with a dignified member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Ameriga Vespucci, an Italian Contessina, claiming descent from the learned geographer, Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his family name to the two Americas, appears in Washington as an applicant for American citizenship and for a gift of land for her impoverished kinsmen. Her physical attractions, her vivacious manner, her keen mind, her European culture, and her ease with men make her the lioness of the countrified capital. President Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Thomas Benton, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams become her devoted champions. Her petition to Congress was refused by a tie vote in a committee because of the fear of that bugaboo a "bad precedent," but her disappointment was assuaged by a large popular subscription which she accepted after some persuasion.

The disappointed Contessina now goes back to Paris but at Webster's suggestion returns to America two years later to plead her case before a new Congress. Arriving in Boston, a rumor of an earlier alliance with the Duke of Orleans pops up and spreads rapidly. This ruins all chance of the success of her mission. "Prince" John Van Buren, who had known her in Paris and at Washington, reappears on the scene when she was in the depths of despair in New York City and persuades here to live with him. After spending some months with him at a southern resort she accompanies him to Evans Mills, N. Y., where he goes to invest in land. There, in the midst of winter, disgusted by his continual indulgence in liquor, she resolves to leave him at the first opportunity.

George Parish now appears unexpectedly at the hotel. Some years before he had fallen in love with her on her first crossing to the United States but, although she reciprocated his affection, her grand mission in the name of her great ancestor induced her to treat him coldly. He had never married and was living in grandeur with his dogs, horses and many acres at Ogdensburg. The surprise meeting awakened the old flame in both of them. John Van Buren, drunk and in a gambling mood, offered to wager his mistress by matching coins with Parish, and loses her. She accompanied her new master to his palatial home at Ogdensburg. Until old age approached, she lived with him happily and contentedly, but was ostracised by the villagers. In the end George Parish, after liberally providing for her, left her to go to Europe where he expected to inherit a baronetcy from an uncle. Ameriga makes her way to Paris where she died some years later at the home of her sister.

As a vivid picture of Ameriga Vespucci, George Parish and "Prince John," this book is one of compelling interest. Washington, Evans Mills and particularly Ogdensburg are set forth in true colors. The essential details are drawn accurately from the historical sources and traditions. Undoubtedly it will be widely read. The author has produced such an excellent piece of literature that it is hoped he will try his pen on other themes.

A. C. F.

Philip Hooker: A Contribution to the Study of the Renaissance in America. By Edward R. Root. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1929. Pp. 242. $12.00.)

America is fortunate in having a scholar like Edward R. Root who has produced a volume which preserves an important phase of the cultural history of the Empire State. The life of Philip Hooker, who was born in 1766, is set forth more fully than in any other account and is based on a careful scrutiny of the sources in Albany and elsewhere. Then follows a delightful description of 27 churches, educational buildings, theaters, banks, city halls, homes, and the New York State Capitol. The work is illustrated beautifully with 100 reproductions of exteriors and interiors of the various structures. The bibliography is remarkably complete and

includes a number of rare items. The work is so well organized as a whole that an index is scarcely necessary. Lovers of art, cultural history and local traditions will read this unusual contribution from the pen of an intelligent and appreciative authority to whom New York and the nation are debtors.

A. C. F.

Meet General Grant. By W. E. Woodward. (Horace Liveright, Inc., 1928. Pp. 512. $5.00.)

We understand that Mr. Woodward now abhors the word "debunk" which he created in a rash moment, and threatens to do violence to any critic who has the temerity to announce in literary reviews "Woodward debunks Grant." We will therefore have to be content with the mild statement that an undamaged halo is hard to find as one after another of the heroes of the period is assayed. It hardly seems necessary, for example, to say that "Lincoln was an indecisive, vacillating half-mystic who had become, through the inscrutable alchemy of life, a shrewd politician." However, this and similar statements are in the nature of an aside and do not negative the most interesting, thorough and apparently accurate analysis of General Grant from cradle to grave.

It is rather a sad story for the most part. The early pages chronicle his struggles with frontier life, uncongenial surroundings and the demon rum. In this last connection it is interesting to note that the author effectually disposes of that old yarn about Lincoln asking for the brand of whiskey that Grant drank so he could send barrels of it to the other generals.

Not only does one get a thorough understanding of each stage in Grant's life but also a comprehensive picture of the period—the early years, the war and the generals on both sides of the conflict, the turmoil of reconstruction, as President, his travels around the world, his catastrophe in Wall Street, and his brave struggle at Mt. McGregor to finish his *Memoirs* before death overtook him. The real zenith of Grant's career, of course, is his war record which takes a third of the book.

In spite of the critical analysis and the very frank accounts of his many limitations and failures, the reader finishes the book

with a kindly feeling toward the General and the impression that here was a beautiful character—noble, upright and virtuous.

F. B. R.

The Rochester Historical Society. Publication Fund Series. Vol. VII. Compiled and edited by EDWARD R. FOREMAN. (The Rochester Historical Society, 1928. Pp. 485.)

The Rochester Historical Society under the intelligent and enthusiastic leadership of its president Charles H. Wiltsie and editor Edward R. Foreman is performing a service of great value to Rochester, Monroe county, New York State and the United States through its well-edited publications. This volume contains, besides information about the Society, twenty-three papers by different individuals. Naturally a great variety of subjects makes up the volume. Particular value is attached to such contributions as "Early Births in Rochester" by Mrs. George H. Harris; "Thomas Morris" by Charles F. Milliken; "From Canton to Rochester" by Richard C. Ellsworth; "John Mastick" by John D. Lynn; the "Scranton Letters;" "The Historical Significance of Irondequoit Bay and the Indian Landing" by Peter Nelson; "Indian Possessions and Settled Areas in New York State from 1777 to 1820" by W. Pierrepont White; and particularly "Old Northampton in Western New York" by Albert Hazen Wright. This last contribution is a veritable mine of source material, maps, notes and interpretations.

A. C. F.

Forgotten Ladies. Nine Portraits from the American Family Album. By RICHARDSON WRIGHT. (J. B. Lippincott, Phila., 1928. Pp. 307. $5.)

With the names given to his "Ladies" by the author, perhaps it is just as well that they are forgotten. One is "The Princess Whose Stays Pinched;" another "The Chaste Amazon;" a third "The Widow with the Serpent's Tongue;" two are "Sweet Little Demons;" and the last of the nine is "La Belle Rebelle."

As a matter of fact quite a few more than nine "Ladies" fill these pages. The three Stover sisters flit across the stage of New York City dragging their captured lovers after them. Maria Monk, "the Damosel of the Slate Pencil," tells a lie in New York

that "starts riots" and produces the Know-Nothings. The Fox sisters who started spiritualism near Rochester, N. Y., are discussed as "Two Sweet Little Demons." The other characters belong to various states. The illustrations are mostly contemporary cartoons—32 of them. And over 20 pages of the volume are devoted to sources and notes.

A Historical Sketch of the Town of Clermont. By THOMAS HUNT. (Privately printed by The Hudson Press, Hudson, N. Y., 1928. Pp. 149.)

Gradually the local history of the Empire State is being preserved in book form. Mr. Hunt has contributed a volume on the history of the town of Clermont which covers 11,000 acres of Columbia county. It was begun for use in one of the rutal schools but was gradually extended until it finally appeared in this attractive volume. The 34 chapters deal with the early history, the institutional development, activities on the Hudson River, and the courts, churches and schools. Special chapters are devoted to the Livingstons, the Ten Broecks, and the Wilsons. About 40 exceptionally good illustrations and maps add to the value of the history. A large folded map of the Livingston Manor is included. Mr. Hunt should have imitators all over the State.

Fragment and Orderly Book of Captain Jonathan Eddy, 1755–1759. Edited by CLARA A. AVERY. (Privately printed. Pp. 121.)

In the foreword to this most interesting copy of the Orderly Book of Captain Jonathan Eddy, the editor tells that it is believed, when the old Eddy homestead burned many years ago at Eddington, Colonel Eddy's valuable records and papers were by chance preserved in the home of a relative, where they were later found. It is fortunate that this was the case for the book affords more than a glimpse of the times, especially of military affairs of colonial days.

The Muster Rolls of the *Massachusetts Archives*, one of them dated March 15, 1758, show that Jonathan Eddy was lieutenant and captain in the French and Indian War.

Order book No. 1, as it is called, begins June 23, 1755. It gives an account of activities day by day including General Orders, Battalion Orders and Paroles. An interesting order given to the

two battalions required that they be drawn up every morning at seven o'clock to attend "publock prayers and Miletary Exercise."

Order Book No. 2 begins on April 23, 1759, and events are recorded much the same way as in No. 1. The first entry (now lost, but printed in 1877) is as follows: "April 11th, (1759) Marched from home (Mansfield) to landlord Robson's Stoughton: 12th day, to Lieut. Bents, Milton: 13th day to Castle William, and received our provision for 70 men, it being the . . . marched on. We went on board the 21st day of April, and drew allowance the 23rd day Deto."

Another entry reads: "Yesterday embarked on board the schooner Margt. except Lieut. Maccumber and 14 men who Embarked on Board the Brigg Industry." They arrived at Fort Cumberland, previously called Camp Beausejour, N. S., the morning of May 5, and on May 11 landed with men to assist in strengthening the fort. The entries are recorded from day to day while on duty at this fort.

Court martials are held frequently for various offenses. Record is kept of the arrival and departure of schooners, their mission and their destination. Companies of soldiers are sent out to cut wood as needed, and to mow the grass. Scouting parties are sent out from time to time.

On October 22, at 12 o'clock noon, 76 guns were fired for the King's Coronation Day and for the joyful news of the success in Canada. His Majesty's good health was drunk upon the Fort Parade during the firing, and after that they sang "God Save the King."

On November 18, three Frenchmen came from Merrimashee under a "Flagg of Truce," departing the next day. The purpose of the visit is not given.

The book concludes with a weekly return of Captain Eddy's Company at Fort Cumberland, January 30, 1760, and a list of articles needed at the Fort June 24, 1759.

A facsimile of Captain Eddy's signature appears on the inside of both front and back covers, also the following quaint verse:

"My Book and Hart
Shall Never part
While Wind and Beaf
Will Give Us Releaf"

LILLIAN D. VAN DUSEN

America and French Culture. By HOWARD MUMFORD JONES. (The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. Pp. 615. $5.)

This is a scholarly book of unusual interest and of great value. We have become accustomed to an attempt to measure the relative cultural contributions of the Dutch, English and Germans to our American civilization. This is the first attempt to show the French influence in shaping the American mind. The author has selected the century following 1750 for his study of the question. In 1848 the French influence began to wane before the invasion of the Teutons.

It is pointed out that up to 1848 the basic elements in American culture were: the cosmopolitan spirit, the frontier spirit, and the middle class spirit. Then follows a survey of French migration to America—French Catholics, Huguenots, Swiss, Alsatians, Walloons and Arcadians down to 1848. The contributions of the French in language, manners, art, religion, philosophy, education and politics are then discussed in turn. This is a thoughtful volume and deserves careful perusal by those who wish to appreciate the sources of culture. The bibliography is overwhelming and every important statement is documented by a reference to the sources. An excellent index completes the work. A second treatise on the American attitude toward French literature will follow.

Attention may be called to what seems like a misstatement on page 178. The author says that in New Netherland "from 1648 to 1658 the public documents were in French, Dutch and English." If he means that the public records were kept in these three languages simultaneously the statement is not correct. Again it may be questioned whether in 1688 a fourth of the population of this colony was French. One also wishes that in the "Conclusion" a more categorical summary of actual contributions had been attempted.

Witchcraft in Old and New England. By GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE. (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Pp. 640. $6.)

The hunting of witches has not ceased. A few present day witches are being run down in Pennsylvania but for the most part

the task has been turned over to the historian. Professor Kittredge, who publicly avows that he has "no belief in the black art," has assembled in this volume three papers already printed and to these has added fifteen new chapters. It is probably the most thorough study of the origin and growth of witchcraft in England ever made. The text covers 373 pages, and the critical notes on the sources are monumental, consuming no fewer than 223 pages. Only one chapter, but that a long one, deals with "Witchcraft and the Puritans." There are only two references to New York. Any one interested in this theme will find this book highly rewarding.

A Check List of Books, Maps, Pictures and Other Printed Matter relating to the Counties of Westchester and Bronx. Publications of the Westchester County Historical Society, Vol. VI. By Otto Hufeland. (The Society, White Plains, N. Y., 1929. Pp. 320.)

This volume is one of the most useful publications issued in recent years by the regional historical societies of the State of New York. As a pioneer effort it is not only a valuable contribution in itself but also reveals the kind of work our local organizations are doing. To gather this material and to organize it under the headings of the county, cities and towns has entailed a prodigious amount of research and careful examination of the separate items. The carefully done index is also an alphabetical list of authors. Many of the items include a brief analysis of the contents, which is so helpful that one wishes the compiler had carried that phase of the work further. Mr. Hufeland has written a preface of 13 pages which explains his method of operation. He has set a standard for the county historical societies of the State to follow. Historical students of the entire nation are his debtors. No doubt some items have been omitted but these will be included in later editions of the work as they come to light.

The Westchester County Historical Society should now go one step further in its leadership and print a volume of the unprinted sources such as county, city, town, school and church records, and materials of a private nature in the possession of individuals and organizations.

A. C. F.

Frontiers and the Fur Trade. By SYDNEY GREENBIE. (The John Day Company, New York, 1929. Pp. 235. $3.75.)

This book has an alluring title. The moving frontier of Europe marks the course of civilization. And the fur trade has helped to create the wealth of the world. But the treatment of both subjects in this volume is a disappointment to the historian who picks up the volume with the hope of finding a consecutive and exhaustive treatment of either topic. New Netherland is not even mentioned in the index, and yet that colony was founded for the purpose of exploiting the rich fur trade among other economic objectives. The volume is good reading but is scarcely good history. Nearly a hundred pages are devoted to "European Backgrounds" and "American Foregrounds" before the Fur Trade comes in for casual treatment. The author states his goal as an effort to "emphasize the philosophical, and cultural meaning of our long background of wilderness life," whatever that may mean. His claim to "novelty" in his treatment is amply demonstrated. One feels that with such an attractive subject a great opportunity was missed.

Benjamin Franklin of Paris, 1776–1785. By WILLIS STEEL. (Minton, Balch & Co., New York, 1928. Pp. 227. $3.50.)

Here is a volume written by a New Yorker on the staff of the Paris edition of the New York *Herald-Tribune.* His acquaintance with France has been so close that he has been able to present what might be called the French side of Ben Franklin in a fascinating manner. Twenty-five short chapters carry one from 1767 to 1783. It is a new Franklin one meets—or perhaps it would be more correct to say the old Franklin in a new setting. Of course New Yorkers pop in and out of the picture here and there.

Publications of The American Jewish Historical Society. Number 31. (The Society, 1928. Pp. 334.)

Under the able leadership of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach as president of this organization, the scholarly papers presented at recent meeting have been collected into a single handy volume, illustrated and well indexed. More than twenty-five papers on a wide range of topics are included. Members of our Association will be par-

ticularly interested in "A Jewish Voice for Peace in the War of American Independence" by Dr. Cecil Roth and "The Jewish Burial Ground on New Bowery, New York, Acquired in 1682, not 1656" by Samuel Oppenheim. The obituaries include Oscar S. Straus, Julius Levy and Abraham G. Becker.

Lafayette in Virginia. Unpublished Letters. Edited by GILBERT CHINARD. (The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1928. Pp. 64. $2.50.)

These 47 letters in English from the pen of Lafayette are here printed for the first time from the originals in the Library of Congress and the Virginia State Library. They cover the years from 1781 to 1785 and reveal a great deal about this interesting Frenchman who had so much to do with American independence. The editor writes an informing introduction of 11 pages. The letters went to such men as Jefferson, Patrick Henry and General Wayne.

Life of John Montrésor. By J. C. WEBSTER. (The Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa, 1928. Pp. 31.)

This is a presidential address delivered before the Royal Society of Canada. This John Montrésor, born at Gibraltar, served in America with Braddock in the engagement which took his life in 1755, was employed later at Forts Edward and William Henry, and kept a Journal in 1763 which is here printed for the first time. Later he was in the Battle of Lexington and then went to New York City and Philadelphia. He returned to England worn out and wounded in 1778. He married Frances Tucker who was born in New York in 1744, and eight of their ten children were born in this state.

The Recapture of St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1762, as Described in the Journal of Lieut.-Col. William Amherst. Ed. by JOHN CLARENCE WEBSTER. (Privately Printed, 1928. Pp. 20.)

Here are brief sketches of William Amherest and Lord Colville, followed by a detailed account of the expedition to St. John's in 1762 from the journal of Amherst. A plan of the fort and harbour is included.

Journal of William Amherst in America, 1758–1760. Ed. by J. C. Webster. (Privately Printed, 1929. Pp. 82.)

Historical students of the American colonial period will be greatly indebted to Dr. Webster for having made available the valuable diary of Wm. Amherst for 1758–1760. A map of Louisburg with an explanation is included. There are a number of references to New York and to Albany which will be read with interest.

Samuel Vetch. By Dr. J. Clarence Webster. (Privately Printed by the author at Shedroc, N. B., 1929. Pp. 23.)

This pamphlet is an address delivered by Dr. Webster, September 22, 1928, at the dedication of a monument to the first British Governor of Nova Scotia. The booklet is of more than ordinary interest to New Yorkers. In 1699 Samuel Vetch came to New York and Albany as a trader with the Indians. Soon he was on intimate terms with Gov. Bellomont and carried out political and military missions for the home government. The capture of Port Royal resulted in his appointment as governor. He married Margaret Livingston, daughter of Robert Livingston, on December 20, 1700. Portraits and several original letters are included.

Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1926–7, 1927–8. Ed. by Pierre-Georges Roy. (L. Amable Proulx, Quebec, 1927, 1928. Pp. 434, 536.)

Here is a rich mine of information in sources and maps for the use of students of the French colonial empire in North America. The first volume contains the correspondence of Frontenac from 1672 to 1682. The second volume covers the period from 1689 to 1699. In addition to the Frontenac correspondence there is a collection of letters for 1734 to 1745 and journals of the campaigns of 1749, 1755 and 1756. There is also a journal of 1775–6 by Messrs. Frans Baby, Gab. Taschereau and Jenkin Williams. An excellent index in each volume makes this archival material more usable.

Indian Possessions and Settled Areas in New York State from 1771 to 1820. By W. Pierrepont White. (Reprint from the Publications of the Rochester Historical Society. 1928. Pp. 15.)

In this monograph which includes seven valuable maps Mr. White sets forth in his pleasing and vigorous style the thesis that one of the larger purposes of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign of 1779 was accomplished in the creation of the North West Territory a few years later.

Volume XXII of the *Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society* printed at Harford in 1928 devotes 274 pages to the records of the Particular Court of Connecticut for the period from 1639 to 1663, and supplies an excellent index.

Out of the twenty-nine papers included in Vol. XXVII of the *Journal of the American Irish Historical Society*, Michael J. O'Brien contributes the following relating to New York: "Irish Settlers in Queens Co.;" "Irish Settlers in Orange Co.;" "The Irish in the Dutch Records of New York City" and "The Irish Schoolmasters in the City of New York."

The 18th *Annual Report of the Conservation Department* devotes several pages to "Historic Sites" of the State now under the supervision of this Department.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

PERSONALS

Mrs. Ellen James Van Buren Morris, granddaughter of President Martin Van Buren died recently at the age of 84 in New York City. She lived at one time in the home of her illustrious grandfather at "Lindenwald" near Kinderhook. Mrs. Morris was an active member of the Columbia County Historical Society.

Dr. Richard E. Day, editor in the State Division of Archives and History, retires from his position on account of age limit May 1, 1929, after 30 years of service to the State. He has had some share in every historical publication made by the State during that period and has given special attention to the Sir William Johnson Papers. He is now engaged in writing a biography of Sir William Johnson. He will be greatly missed in the State Historian's office. Dr. Day's services are now available for any person who wishes work done of a private nature.

The New York State Historical Association is pleased to welcome to active membership Mr. Lou D. MacWethy of Saint Johnsville, N. Y., editor of the *Enterprise and News*. Mr. MacWethy is doing a commendable work in using the columns of his newspaper to preserve the local history of the Mohawk Valley in particular, and of New York State in general. The issues of his journal carry genealogical articles, items of special historical interest, communications on historical subjects and a section devoted to "Chats with Descendants." Historically minded citizens should support his good work with subscriptions and with materials for publication. It would be interesting to print the early town records as a series. So great is the interest in local history at present that well-written items are actually "front page news."

Major George Haven Putnam, one of our distinguished members, has just celebrated his 85th birthday. For 63 years he has been in the publishing business. An appreciative summary of his active career and many accomplishments appeared in the N. Y. *World* for April 2, 1929. THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL adds its congratulations.

It is a matter of pride to learn that one of our members, Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, N. Y., has been chosen to the responsible position of Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

Nancy Miller Black Squirrel, a Seneca Indian of the Tonawanda Reservation, who celebrated her 109th birthday during the past year, died sometime ago at the home of a sister who is 95 years old.

It is said that the Rev. H. Clay Searles, of Canandaigua, N.Y., who died recently was Gen. U. S. Grant's war secretary and actually penned the famous lines: "We will fight it out on these lines if it takes all summer."

Mr. Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica was reelected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York on February 13th. He first became a member in 1925. Mr. Higbie has long been active in civic and business affairs in the borough of Queens, and is a member of the New York State Historical Association.

Hugh M. Flick, has been appointed assistant in charge of the public records section of the Archives and History Division of the State Education Department, succeeding Henry G. Statham, who recently resigned after holding the position for two years. Mr. Flick is the son of Dr. A. C. Flick and was graduated last June from Wesleyan University and attended the University of Berlin summer school in 1927.

After a continuous service to the State of forty-two years, Jacob VanDeloo has retired as secretary of the New York State Museum. During this long period he has given devoted and efficient service, his outstanding achievement being the supervision of the extensive series of publications printed by the Museum.

Archer N. Huntington has given the Library of Congress $100,000, the entire income from which is to be applied to the purchase of recent publications in the field of Spanish, Portuguese and Spanish-American history, art and literature.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently gave the Library permission to draw upon him during a five year period to the amount of $450,-

000 for the acquisition in reproductions of source material for American history; also $250,000 for the extension of bibliographic service.

Walter Stanley Biscoe, senior librarian of the New York State Library, was honored by his associates on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday and the fortieth anniversary of his coming to the library, February 14th. He came from the Columbia University Library with Dr. Melvil Dewey and was associated with him in establishing the library school of the State Library.

Professor C. J. H. Hayes of the department of history at Columbia University has been designated to preside over the board created by the Chief of Staff and Commandant of the Army War College to consider the problems of preserving and publishing war documents.

John E. Willoughby, managing editor of the Amsterdam *Evening Recorder*, died February 19th, while on a visit in Albany. He was one of the best known newspaper men in the Mohawk Valley and gave much space in the *Recorder* to the promotion of its interests and to its historical features. He was an honorary member of the Montgomery County Historical Society and a director of the Mohawk Valley Towns Association.

Mrs. Anna Lydia Greene, widow of Horace L. Greene and mother of Nelson Greene well known Mohawk Valley historian, died at Fort Plain January 28th. She had a keen interest in public welfare and devoted many years of her life to working for the benefit of her fellows and for the community in which she resided.

William E. Roscoe died on February 13th, at the age of ninety-two years. He was the author of a *History of Schoharie County*. He was the son of Dr. John B. Roscoe and was the last of fourteen children.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

The next annual meeting of the New York State Historical Association will be held at Elmira, September 25th–28th, according to notices sent out by secretary F. B. Richards. The grand State pageant celebrating the Battle of Newtown of the Sullivan

Expedition of 1779 is scheduled for Saturday, September 28th, and this will be the last session of the Association meeting. Headquarters for the meeting will be a fine new hotel, the Mark Twain, in Elmira and members are urged to begin now to plan to attend, and to make their reservations early.

The Oneida County Historical Society, through its president, W. Pierrepont White, sent a communication to the Mayor of Utica on February 13th, asking for the preservation of the Fort Schuyler site in the construction of the new approach and bridge over the railroad tracks. The Society asked the Mayor to confer with the City Engineer to see what plans may be worked out "to beautify and historically embellish this entrance to Utica." It is hoped that some reproduction will be made of Utica's first building, the stockade fort built in 1758 to house and protect cattle as they were driven over the corduroy military road from Albany to Oswego. At the corners of the stockade were guard houses equipped with ovens, fireplaces and bunks where the teamsters and drovers could stay. This society recently passed a resolution sponsoring a celebration in 1932 of the granting to Utica of its first city charter, March 1, 1832. Utica is the first of the New England settlements in New York to become a city with 100 years of background.

The Geneva Historical Association held its annual meeting March 5th, at which officers were elected and plans made for participation in the Sullivan Sesquicentennial. A paper on the Sullivan Campaign was read by Mrs. T. H. Truslow. Dr. Hedrick, director of the State Experiment Station offered space in Jordan Hall for a case in which historical relics and papers now owned by the society may be kept, and the offer was gladly accepted.

A Garden Clubs Committee has been organized by the Westchester County Historical Society for the purpose of interesting Garden Clubs in establishing and maintaining a garden to be placed at Hammond House, in keeping with the period and type of the house. The garden will contain flowers and shrubs of the 18th century and will not only make a fitting setting for the house but will be an educational feature in itself. Edward M. Chase of New Rochelle is chairman of the committee.

The White Plains Chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting February 18th at which Dr. Flick was the speaker. He explained how the history of the State is being preserved by the distribution of literature, the placing of markers and by celebrations, made possible by the appropriation of half a million dollars. He then spoke in detail of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in the Revolution, the sesqui-centennial of which is being celebrated this year.

The New York Historical Society has, through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., been able to acquire a notable collection of World War newspaper clippings. They were gathered by Mr. Otto Spengler, owner of the Argus Pressclipping Bureau in New York City. The collection covers the period from August 1914 through December 1926 and is mounted in four hundred volumes of two hundred pages each. The clippings are from newspapers published in all parts of the United States and a considerable number of foreign newspapers. While completeness could not be obtained, this collection is the largest of its kind known to be in existence, and will answer every purpose of the student in studying the history of the great war as expressed day by day in the press.

The annual dinner of the Syracuse Chapter Sons of the American Revolution was held at Hotel Syracuse, February 11th, 1929. Dr. Alexander C. Flick was the speaker on "The Significance of the Sullivan Sesquicentennial" and his talk was broadcast. On behalf of the state, Dr. Flick made an offer to erect a monument in or about Syracuse to commemorate the part which this region played in the Sullivan-Clinton campaign during the Revolutionary war. Several sites for the monument are under consideration.

The Mohawk Valley Towns Association, at a meeting held at Canajoharie, February 5th, adopted resolutions proposing a great parkway extending from New York Bay to Lake Erie, 450 miles, following the east bank of the Hudson to Albany and then through route 5 to Buffalo. This parkway would be lined with beautiful trees and shrubs throughout, and with flowers and appropriate settings for memorials, historial markers and statues at proper sites. The project is worthy of consideration by state officials and in keeping with the history and scenic beauty of New York State.

The Cayuga County Historical Society held its annual meeting in Auburn, February 12th, and invited the D. A. R., Rotary and other clubs with a view to increasing the interest in getting historical markers for various sites, and to making plans for participation in the Sullivan Sesquicentennial. Dr. Flick was a guest of the Society.

The Kings County Historical Society acted as hosts at a Marine Exhibit held under the auspices of the United States Navy for the benefit of the fund to restore "Old Ironsides." The exhibit was held at the Hotel Half Moon, Coney Island, on February 4th. Following the meeting, Dr. Thomas E. Potterton delivered his illustrated lecture entitled "Old Ironsides."

It is interesting to note the activity of the North Carolina historical commission in erecting historical markers and stimulating historical interest by endeavoring to secure the appointment of a County Historian for each of the 100 counties in the State. Seventy-two were reported as active, June 1928.

Captain Abraham B. Cox and F. Levere Winne of Cherry Valley are actively interested in forming an Otsego County Historical Society.

Under the auspices of the Daughters of the Union, men and women in all parts of Orange County are making plans for a campaign to raise funds for a suitable memorial to William H. Seward.

The Minisink Valley Historical Society held its forty-first annual dinner meeting on February 22nd, at Port Jervis. The principal speakers were Harry F. Holmes of Australia, a field secretary of the World Alliance for International Peace, and Dr. William L. Cuddeback.

At a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, March 8th, the speaker was Dr. Alexander C. Flick, on the subject "Is our history worth saving?"

Mr. Boyd McDowell of Elmira is actively interested in the incorporation of the Chemung County Historical Society and in the plans for acquiring a building for its use.

The Kiwanis Club of Canajoharie held a dinner at Hotel Wagner on February 28 and Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, was the speaker of the evening. In the course of his address he emphasized two phases of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign which he said were often overlooked, first the national aspect which had the effect of asserting American authority over that section which had been an Iroquois Indian empire under the protection of Great Britain. As a result of the Campaign the American States claimed all this territory which included New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Kentucky. The other phase is the importance of the part Clinton took in the expedition.

The Oswego Historical Society, Dr. James G. Riggs, president, has circulated a petition addressed to the Central New York State Parks Commission asking that the name of the park designated in the State Red Book as Selkirk Beach Park be changed to Pulaski State Park, and setting forth reasons for the change.

The Chemung Chapter, D. A. R., and the Newtown Battle Chapter, S. A. R., held their annual meeting in observance of Washington's birthday at the Park Church, Elmira, on February 22nd. Dr. Flick again emphasized the larger view of the importance of the Sullivan Campaign, that of gaining territory for expansion westward. He also explained the State plan to hold three celebrations this year, one at Geneseo, the second at Geneva, and the third and culminating one at Elmira.

Two great-grandchildren of President Van Buren are members of the Columbia County Historical Society. They are Mrs. D. C. Harvey and Miss Sarah G. Duer. At a recent meeting of this society under the able leadership of Mrs. Charles James Come, a series of historic dolls representing the costumes of earlier periods were made by the members and presented to the Society's House of History at Kinderhook.

The Buffalo Chapter Daughters of 1812 on March 6, 1929, listened to an illuminating address on local history by Dr. Frederick S. Parkhurst, Local Historian of Kenmore, N. Y., and a well-known author of works on regional history.

The Greene County Historical Society has started on its first year with 200 charter members under the presidency of Mr. Orin Q.

Flint of Catskill. Mrs. J. V. V. Vedder, Greene County Historian, deserves much credit for her able leadership in bringing this lusty historical infant into existence.

The New York Chapter of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 in addition to contributions to the national home placed 16 historic markers on the "Cable Trail" leading to Sackets Harbor and also marked the home of Dr. Guthrie.

From Mrs. Frank O. Manning, historian of the Daughters of the Revolution, Van Cortlandt chapter, we have the following information as to milestones in vicinity of Peekskill and work of the society in marking Revolutionary graves:

In 1908 the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, restored seven of the old milestones in the vicinity of Peekskill and placed on each of these a small bronze plate with the inscription "Restored by the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, 1908."

These seven are located as follows: One at the bend of the road at Van Cortlandtville near the Holman house or the Dusenbury Tavern, in which tradition says that John Andre and his captors stopped over night. One on the Van Cortlandtville Road near the former hat factory. One at the northwest corner of South and Division Streets, Peekskill. One nearly opposite the foot of Franklin Street, and set in the wall of the property of the Sisters of St. Francis. One at the top of Jane Dyckman's Hill, south of Montrose. One this side of Croton River near the Van Cortlandt Manor House. One on the "Five Mile Turnpike," between Mohegan Lake and Shrub Oak at the entrance of the Strawberry Road.

There are four more milestones still badly in need of repair. The Van Cortlandt Chapter under the inspiration of its present regent, Mrs. Margaret McCord Robinson, will repair three during the coming summer. The fourth is to be restored by the Continental Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. This fourth is in Gomer Street, Yorktown, at the entrance to the cemetery known as the East Yard or the Congregational Cemetery.

In this enclosure stood the church edifice of which Rev. Silas Constant was pastor from Nov. 3, 1785, to his death, March 22,

1825. The house to the south still standing, was the parsonage. Surgeon Ebenezer White, 3rd Regiment, Westchester County New York Militia, War of the Revolution, is buried here and his grave was marked by the Chapter in 1918.

The Committee on Marking and Recording of Graves of the Van Cortlandt Chapter has located the grave of James McChain, the Westchester Scout, in the Hillside Cemetery at Van Cortlandtville. It is in the oldest part of the new cemetery at the top of the hill and is marked with a white stone. The marker of the Daughters of the Revolution is to be placed on the grave.

PUBLICATIONS, ARTICLES AND MANUSCRIPTS

The *American Historical Review*, January 1929, has an article by Dexter Perkins on "Aids to historical research and publication" in which he brings to the attention of scholars in a brief form the opportunities of financial aid open for historical scholarship.

The Fort Plain *Standard* of February 28th prints a strong editorial on the subject of regional museums in connection with the great State Parkway advocated in a resolution recently passed by the Mohawk Valley Towns Association. It is suggested that three regional museums might well be built, one in the central Hudson section to include the interesting life of the pioneers from the Netherlands, the "Holland Dutch;" the Mohawk Valley museum could house relics of the Dutch, Palatine and British pioneers and also illustrate the geological and Indian features of the valley; a third museum situated somewhere between Syracuse and Buffalo could hold articles representative of the New England and other settlers of western New York.

The *Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research*, January 1929, under the title "Affairs in America 1774–1776" prints a series of letters from America which appeared in contemporary newspapers in England and throw much light upon affairs of the time, especially the evacuation of Boston.

The *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, February 1929, contains an article on the Frederic Remington Collection by R. W. G. Vail. The original specimens of Remington's art are

preserved in the Frederic Remington Memorial Art Gallery at Ogdensburg, and his collection of books is a part of the library of St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y., his birthplace. Both collections, though located appropriately in his boyhood home towns, are somewhat inaccessible to the students who wish to use them. Now, Mr. Merle Johnson of New York, a personal friend of Remington and a fellow artist, has brought together a notable collection of reproductions of Remington's works and these were recently added to the Spencer Collection of illustrated books in the New York Public Library.

The St. Johnsville *Enterprise and News*, Jan. 30, 1929, prints an installment of Simms' "Trappers of New York" which is illustrated with the original wood cuts made about 1850.

The American Geographical Society announces the publication of a full sized colored reproduction of a map of the world drawn forty years before the first voyage of Columbus. The original parchment now in the Society's collections is signed by Giovanni Leardo the Venetian, dated 1452 or possibly 1453.

Museum Service, published by the Rochester Municipal Museum, continues its thoughtful editorials and the issue for February 15th has one entitled "Interpreting Life." The issue of March 15th has an article by Arthur C. Parker on "Museizing the World."

The Hamilton *Republican* in January printed the diary of a Revolutionary soldier, Sylvester Woodman, who liked the country around Hamilton so much that he settled there after the war. The diary was furnished by one of his descendants and in it Mr. Woodman refers to himself as "the subject of our lines." In a later issue a portion of his will is published. It is interesting to note what he considered necessary equipment for his wife's comfort in 1835, and how much of it was undoubtedly spun, woven and sewed by her own hands.

The Utica *Daily Press*, February 22nd, contains an article by W. Pierrepont White telling of the Oneida property once owned by George Washington. The article is based on a study of letters and deeds and is illustrated by a set of pictures depicting old Fort Schuyler in 1758 and a reproduction of a part of Sauthier's map of 1779.

The Catskill *Recorder*, March 15th, prints a series of twelve questions on local history drawn up by Orin Q. Flint, president of the Greene County Historical Society for the purpose of stimulating interest in County history. The three best answers will receive prizes.

The *Palimpsest* for January 1929 contains an article on "Fashions in the Fifties" with illustrations, while the February number is devoted to "Play-Party Games," "School-day Games" and "The Old Square Dances."

The following is taken from the *New York Times*, January 25, 1929:

A great historical find, throwing new light on George Washington's family and his contemporaries, was announced tonight by Albert Bushnell Hart, historian of the commission to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's Birthday. It consists of a trunk that belonged to Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington, filled with family papers.

There are more than 2,000 original papers in the trunk which was bought today at Sealston, Va., from Mrs. Frank Taylor, a descendant of Betty Washington Lewis of "Kenmore," by Henry Woodhouse of New York, who went to Sealston today with Professor Hart.

The discovery of the trunk and the family papers was made Saturday, the anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birthday, when Mr. Woodhouse went to Fredericksburg on the invitation of the officers of the Kenmore Association, to visit "Kenmore," Betty Lewis' home. He carried with him original letters and family papers of the Washington, Lee and Lewis families, which he bought some time ago.

As the Virginians were examining the documents Mrs. H. H. Smith, recalled that Mrs. Frank Taylor, had similar papers. A meeting was arranged with Mrs. Taylor and Betty Washington's trunk was found.

He communicated with Professor Hart and the two went into Virginia today to obtain the documents. Tonight Professor Hart said that he considers the trunk and the original papers the biggest discovery of Washintoniana that had been made within his memory.

The trunk, which is nearly a yard long, about a foot wide and nine inches deep, was filled with original papers. It is of wood, covered with what appears to be pigskin and has hand-wrought hinges, locks and handles.

The date on the trunk, 1757, is seven years after the marriage of Betty Washington to Colonel Fielding Lewis and is the year when her fifth son, George, was born. Many of the documents in the trunk are signed by him.

Among the papers are ancient deeds showing the origin of the estates of Fielding Lewis and there are accounts of the Carters, Pages, Harrisons, Braxtons, Willis, Mercer, Monroe and other Virginia families.

The Rev. John W. Redder of Groton has been making a survey of rural cemeteries in the neighborhood of Lysander and listing the soldiers buried there. The lists are printed in the *Gazette and Farmers Journal*, Baldwinsville, N. Y., July 14, 1927, and January 31, 1929. This is an excellent piece of work which will be appreciated more and more as time goes on.

The Missouri Historical Society *Collections*, February 1929, publishes a list of "Some Soldiers of the War of 1812 Buried in Missouri" compiled by Iona B. Wilson.

"Indiana Coverlets and Coverlet Weavers," by Kate Milner Rabb, is published as Volume VIII, No. 8, of the Indiana Historical Society *Publications*, issued in December 1928. Mrs. Rabb has brought together from obscure and scattered sources an interesting and readable account of the making of coverlets and of the men and women who wove them.

Minnesota History for March 1929 prints memorials to two distinguished citizens, both members of the Historical Society and both born in New York State. Herschel V. Jones, born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, where his grandparents were pioneer settlers, was an eminent publisher and editor, a patron of literature and the arts and at his death left the sum of $25,000 to the Minnesota Historical Society "for the purchase of books, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to subjects, individuals and events having a bearing upon the history and development of Minnesota." Gideon Sprague Ives was born at Dickinson, Franklin County, and received his early education at Potsdam and Lawrenceville, graduating from the University of Michigan and practicing law in Minnesota.

The Memorial Craftsmen Association of New York State is sponsoring a series of eight historical playlets broadcast over WGY and portraying stirring events in the early history of the State.

The Seneca Falls *Reveille*, February 1, 1929, prints an extract from the *Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan* which gives a vivid picture of the country through which he was passing.

The Watertown *Daily Times* has printed in installments, beginning April 29th, an article by Alta M. Ralph on "James D. LeRay de Chaumont," noted landowner of early northern New York, whose mansion at LeRaysville still stands. The article was written some years ago for the LeRay de Chaumont Chapter D. A. R. and in an abridged form appeared in the *Journal of American History* in November 1908.

The *D. A. R. Magazine* for March 1929 contains another installment of the abstracts of wills, this month mostly in North Carolina. In the same number is a sketch and picture of a "real" daughter who is still living in Illinois. She is Mrs. Catherine Harrell Dartt who was born on August 16, 1836, near Enfield, Ill. An old well now marks the site of the cabin in which the family lived. Her father was Joel Harrell, born in North Carolina in 1748. He served in the Revolutionary war for some months and was at the siege of Yorktown. His grant of land in Illinois is one of the first in White County, dated 1817. He was married three times and Mrs. Dartt is the youngest of thirty-three children. Last Memorial Day she went to Enfield, walked across the cemetery there and placed a wreath upon her father's grave.

Annals of Iowa, January 1929, reports there is on file in the Historical, Memorial and Art Department of Iowa, a copy of the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., April 15, 1869, in which is the following query "Will you inform us where we can get the English sparrow? There are several of my friends wanting them and we would like to know where and at what cost they can be obtained." Signed, C. J. Merrill, Upper Alton, Ill.

William A. Brinkman of Altamont has written an "Historical Sketch of Dunnsville" which appeared in the *Enterprise*, Altamont, October 1928, and is now issued in pamphlet form. The sketch contains interesting data of the early settlement with a long list of names of settlers with dates and records of public service. The old account books quoted show a different scale of prices than we

are accustomed to. Mr. Brinkman closes his article with records about fifty years ago and expresses the hope that some future writer will take up the work where he left off.

The thanks of all interested in local history are due the Gen. James Clinton Chapter, D. A. R., of East Springfield for supplying copies of the tombstone inscriptions of the old cemeteries of the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., to various libraries of the State.

Prof. Herbert B. Nichols, of the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School, has served as chairman to prepare a list of supplementary readings in history for school use. Prof. Nichols has made admirable use of local history to stimulate the interests of his students in the development of their community.

The editors of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL wish to welcome the appearance of a new ally in the field of history. For many years one of the most valuable publications on New York historic sites and buildings was the *Annual Report* of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Its suspension a few years ago occasioned general regret. The members of the New York State Historical Association will be glad to know that this same Society is now issuing an illustrated *Bulletin*, of which no. 1 of vol. 1 has just appeared under date of March, 1929. It contains informing material about the Sesquicentennial of the Storming of Stony Point, Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers, the destruction of Treason House, Alexander Hamilton's home, and the grave of Gen. Thomas Thomas. Dr. George F. Kunz, president, and Raymond H. Torrey are to be congratulated on the resumption of this phase of the educational work of the Society.

In *History* for January 1929, Prof. Dixon Ryan Fox, vice-president of the New York State Historical Association, prints an illuminating article for English readers on "Americanizing American History."

The *Collections* of the R. I. Historical Society for January 1929 contain "Rhode Island Loyalists" by Howard W. Preston and the continuation of Colonial Heraldry.

The *Archive* of Cherry Valley has increased its size and is doing much to stimulate interest in state and local history. F. Levere Winne is editor.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the New York Historical Society for January 1929 contains an article by W. L. Calver on "Distinctive Buttons of Loyalist Corps in the American Revolution" also a series of letters from Col. William Douglas to his wife mostly from the Champlain Valley, 1775–76. The issue for April 1929 is devoted to an illustrated monograph on "Archibald Robertson, Miniaturist, 1765–1835" by Dr. John E. Stillwell. Six Revolutionary letters of Col. Wm. Douglas are included in this issue.

The Fort Plain (N. Y.) *Standard* for April 4, 1929, prints a digest of Lieut. Parker's *Journal* of the Sullivan-Clinton Expedition. In succeeding issues the *Journal* itself will be reproduced.

"Benjamin Franklin as an 18th Cent. Agricultural Leader" by Dr. Earle D. Ross has been reprinted as a separate from the *Journal of Political Economy*, February, 1929.

The Syracuse *Post-Standard* for January 20, 1929, describes a book printed at Albany by A. C. Flagg in 1826 which deals with the War of 1812.

The Albany *Knickerbocker Press* for April 7, 1929, presented an illustrated article by John Wauhope on "The Mt. Lebanon Colony of Shakers."

The *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, volumes IV–XI, published by the State Historical Society of Missouri, have been received for our files at the Headquarters Building. These with the three previously given, cover the period from 1820 to 1921. Biographical sketches are also included in each volume.

The *Wisconsin Magazine of History* for March 1929 contains a reference to Col. William S. Hamilton, son of the great Alexander Hamilton, who left New York City and helped to build up a state in the wilderness—a fact not commonly known.

The *Record* of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for April 1929 contains articles on the ancestor of Roger Williams, on Long Island, Westchester County, the Census of 1800 in Steuben County, the Dutch Reformed Church Records of Schaghticoke, an abstract of Westchester County will to 1787, tombstone inscriptions from Montgomery County, a "Map of

White Plains, 1776 or 1797" by Peter Nelson, and "Sales by Commissioners of Forfeitures in the Southern District of New York."

Those persons who are interested in trends of history writing will profit by reading "Macaulay and the New History" by Wilbur C. Abbott in the *Yale Review* for the Spring of 1929.

The *Register* of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society for April 1929 prints obituaries of Edward Farley Whitney who died in New York City February 4, 1928; Robert Livingston Ireland who died in New York City February 18, 1928; Charles Edward Benton who died in Rochester, April 6, 1928; and Rufus Adams Sibley who died in Rochester May 12, 1928.

The *D. A. R. Magazine* for April 1929 presents an excellent picture of the Battle of Valcour monument erected by the Saranac Chapter of Plattsburg, N. Y.

MUSEUMS, HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND REMAINS

The Legislature of 1929 passed a concurrent resolution creating a commission to study and report on the proposal to erect a regional museum building on the site of old Fort Stanwix. Mr. John A. Scott of Rome, N. Y., deserves special praise for the initiation of this movement. The Rome *Sentinel* for March 1929 has printed several informing articles and editorials on the subject.

Efforts are being made at Geneva, N. Y., to acquire for preservation and public use the site of the old Seneca Castle, stockade and sacred mound. Dr. Robert L. Breed of the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station is actively interested in the movement. At present a canning and sauerkraut factory owns the place.

On January 19, 1929, the city of Buffalo opened its new Museum, formally dedicating it to the service of the public. It is said that outside of New York City there is no institution like it in the State, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences is to be congratulated upon its achievement.

The New York State Museum has been enriched by a very complete collection of New York insects given by Professor George H. Hudson, recently head of the Department of Biology

at the State Normal School at Plattsburg. The collection contains more than 10,000 specimens and is an excellent representation of the insect fauna of the extreme northeastern part of the State.

The New York *Times* of February 15, 1929 reports the following:

The preservation of the major part of the Saratoga battlefields as a State memorial park was assured today when the State took possession of six parcels of farm land adjoining the original appropriations.

Alexander MacDonald, conservation commissioner, announced that the new area acquired embraced 529 acres where some of the warmest fighting between the Americans and British took place. The whole battlefield territory now in the hands of the State comprises 1,429 acres.

The former owners of the newly acquired land are privileged to go before the Court of Claims, which will determine the price to be paid to them. It is expected that the awards will exhaust the appropriation of $90,000 made by the Legislature last year.

The cutting of $100,000 last year from the appropriation proposed by former Governor Smith still leaves part of the battleground outside the park, despite the new land acquired. Some of the historic spots where there were significant movements by the armies and where some of the actual fighting occurred are in this area excluded from purchase by the budget slashing at the 1928 session.

A new movement to add this land to the park is planned by Assemblyman Burton Esmond, Republican, of Saratoga, who will introduce a bill for another legislative appropriation. He believes that $150,000 will be necessary to completely round out the battlefield.

Among the subsequent plans for the park are the erection of a museum and library to house books, documents and records pertaining to the battles, the rival Generals of the contending armies and the revolutionary time in general. A valuable collection has already been started by former Mayor Slingerland of Mechanicville.

No appropriation for new acquisitions was in the executive budget recently submitted by Governor Roosevelt. There were items amounting only to $8,500 for minor construction and a road to Arnold Monument and Freeman Park.

The Watertown *Daily Times*, March 29, 1929, reports that the Sackets Harbor Battlefield bill, under which the State would take over and maintain the site where a famous battle was fought during the War of 1812, was passed by the state legislature just before adjournment. Governor Roosevelt indicated informally that he expected to sign the bill.

Through the efforts of public spirited citizens of Sackets Habor a monument may be erected on the battlefield to the memory of Major General Jacob Brown. He commanded the forces which repulsed the British at Sackets Harbor in 1812, and afterwards became commander-in-chief of the American Armies. The village board are planning a road from the battlefield to Horse Island Bar, making a beautiful drive with a sweeping view of Lake Ontario.

The Flag Room in the Capitol at Albany was accepted on behalf of the State by Governor Roosevelt at appropriate exercises held on February 27, 1929. The room commemorates the battles in which New York State men have engaged and is to be the final home of the battle flags carried by those troops. When completed, it will involve the remodelling of the east front of the Capitol. The decorations are by William de Lestwich Dodge of New York.

Jurisdiction and control of three memorials of the Revolutionary War in and near Newburgh have been given to the Commisioners of the Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey, by an order of Conservation Commissioner Alexander MacDonald. They are Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, Knox Headquarters at New Windsor, and Temple Hill also at New Windsor.

Hundreds of relics of an Indian village at Port Washington, L. I., on Manhasset Bay were uncovered by F. P. Orchard last summer. He describes his finds in a recent issue of *Indian Notes* a publication by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. The excavations were conducted in the Beach Haven section where was once a village of the Matinecock, an Algonquin tribe. These people inhabited the northwest coast of Long Island from Newtown, Queens County, to Smithtown, Suffolk County.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has sponsored a bill in the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of $50,000 for a bronze military group to be erected at Stony Point in memory of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. The Society is pressing the matter now because of the approaching sequi-centennial of the battle next July.

The Haverstraw *Messenger*, January 17th, reports that efforts to save the historic Treason House have been unsuccessful and that within a few days workmen will have begun to tear down. The

house is famed as the place where Benedict Arnold and Major John Andre planned the surrender of West Point to the British during the Revolutionary War.

The library of the University of Rochester has received a valuable collection of early Rochesteriana from the collection of the late C. Walter Smith, given by his wife. The collection includes *A Description of the Genesee Country* by Charles Williamson, published in Albany in 1798, a set of the *Journals* of Captain Basil Hall written about a century ago, a *History of Indian Wars* by D. C. Sanders, president of the University of Vermont, said to be rare, early copies of the Rochester *Gem*, the first Rochester magazine and many copies of western New York histories. In a group of early documents are grants from Gov. George Clinton and several deeds to land around Rochester, also a receipt for moneys received signed by Red Jacket, Cornplanter and other influential Indian chiefs.

In the Troy *Times* of Jan. 9th there is an article on Fort Crailo, for the preservation of which bills have been introduced in the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of $15,000. Fort Crailo has withstood the elements for nearly 300 years and the outer walls and hand-hewn timbers are said to be well preserved but other parts deteriorating fast. The property was in the hands of the Van Rensselaer family for generations until in 1924 it was taken over by the State, a gift from Mrs. Susan DeLancey Van Rensselaer Strong of Philadelphia.

The New York *Times* of March 2nd, reports that the new Museum of the City of New York has received a very valuable gift from J. Clarence Davies, consisting of his unique collection of old lithographs, original paintings and books. They record the growth of New York over a period of 300 years and the 15,000 items in the collection include views of every part of the city at various periods in its history. In the collection is a book which reproduced the first known view of what was then New Amsterdam, a small volume published in Holland in the middle of the 17th century. Another item is a New York Directory of 1786, the first issue.

The material gathered during the past forty years will be displayed in a gallery bearing the name of the donor in the new Museum being built at Fifth Avenue and 103d Street. The value of this collection has been estimated at $500,000.

ANNIVERSARIES AND CELEBRATIONS

In order to call the attention of the people of the nation to the importance of the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign in American History, the Finger Lakes Association a year ago requested the Postmaster General of the United States to issue a postage stamp commemorating its 150th anniversary. The request has been approved by other organizations and State officials and the Legislatures of the other cooperating States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts are endorsing the request.

Thus far New York has had two commemorative sesqui-centennial stamps, one in 1926 in connection with the Battle of White Plains, and another in 1927 commemorating the defeat of Burgoyne.

In January there apppeared Bulletin 18 of the *Tercentenary News of 1930* which shows a Statewide interest and well-formulated plans for the Massachusetts Bay tercentenary in New England.

The Rochester Historical Society and the Rochester Colony of New England Women dedicated a tablet March 10th, commemorating the Erie Canal and the New England Pioneers. The exercises were held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at Rochester and in the audience were many whose ancestors came over the canal. Addresses were made by Peter Nelson, Assistant State Historian and Arthur C. Parker, director of the Municipal Museum.

Two public meetings have been held in New York to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Carl Schurz, born in Germany March 2, 1829. He came to America in 1852 and thereafter served this country in many important ways. As a soldier, a diplomat and an editor, he was a leader of American thought and action for many years. A small meeting was held at the Carl Schurz monument on March 2nd and the main celebration at Carnegie Hall on March 21st.

Sometime in August, Cherry Valley will have a historic play and Clinton celebration, and there will be a celebration at Cooperstown on August 9th, the date of departure of Clinton's force from Otsego Lake.

Canajoharie, N. Y., is making arrangements for an appropriate observance of the 150th anniversary of the Clinton Expedition as a part of the Sullivan Campaign. It was at Canajoharie that Gen. James Clinton assembled his troops, gathered his military stores and over 200 flat-bottomed boats for the important enterprise. From Canajoharie the supplies, boats and troops were taken over the hills to Lake Otsego where a wait was made until General Sullivan gave orders to proceed down the Susquehanna River. Under an able committee headed by Mayor Harry V. Bush the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the village will be combined with the Clinton Sesquicentennial on June 15th. Monuments will be erected and dedicated, a speaking program will be held, and an historical pageant will be presented.

"Centenary of Noah Webster's American Dictionary" by Frank D. Andrews appears in the *Vineland (N. J.) Historical Magazine*, for January 1929.

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, 1630–1930, continues to issue the *News*—a publicity sheet to arouse general interest. The *News* appears monthly and may be had by writing to the Committee, 44 School St., Boston.

An illustrated article on the Sullivan-Clinton Sesquicentennial appeared in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* on March 31, 1929.

Plans are under way at Tarrytown, N. Y., under the leadership of Local Historian Edgar Mayhew Bacon to observe the 150th anniversary of the capture of Major Andre. A committee has been appointed with Ernest F. Griffin as president and Arthur C. Lord as secretary.

LOCAL HISTORIANS

To the Local Historian
My dear Sir:

Our generation is rapidly passing with its treasures of historic fact in the experiences and memories of our aged friends. Another decade and these sources will be closed forever.

There is a movement on foot among our group to gather the items now available in the range of each historian's territory which embody the first settlement, the first clearing, crops, the first mill, the roadways, the school and church, the old families, Indian traditions and remains,—in fact whatever relates to the beginning of the place where we live.

Many items have never been set down except in the memory of living persons. It is suggested that such be visited, their stories brought out by questions and taken down by a stenographer.

When material is assembled, it should be sorted, arranged in sequence, written in easy style and offered to the schools where in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades it will find greatest interest as local background of our present life.

In the spirit of helpfulness and suggestion it is urged that the manuscripts so prepared be read by a committee, those of largest interest chosen for models, and that three or more be offered for publication in the Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. One copy of each "Local History" should be sent for filing to the Director of the Headquarters Bldg., New York State Historical Association, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

So few are interested in this work that the burden must come upon a few, who for love of their kind, are willing to be the medium thru which are passed on, the rich but disappearing annals now within our grasp. Will you make an early start and so indicate your helpfulness on the enclosed card?

James G. Riggs, Pres.
Central New York Historians

The above letter was sent to a group of historians but the suggestions will apply to all interested.

The following was sent to the various State Departments of Education, cities in New England and others:

New Rochelle High School
New Rochelle, N. Y.
January 30, 1929

Dear Sir:

I am writing to inquire to what extent you are making use of LOCAL HISTORY in your schools—Elementary, Junior and Senior High. By LOCAL HISTORY I mean the history of your State, County, City, Village or Town, taught either as a separate course or in connection with United States History.

I want the titles and authors of the books that you use to cover LOCAL HISTORY. In some places school authorities have printed pamphlets and outlines on LOCAL HISTORY and it is just this kind of material which I am most anxious to get.

I will appreciate a copy of any material covering LOCAL HISTORY which you can send me. If there is any charge for it I will be glad to remit.

Thanking you for any information and help that you may be able to give to me, I am

Yours very truly
Herbert B. Nichols
Instructor in History

Dr. Frederick S. Parkhurst, historian of the Town of Tonawanda and of the Village of Kenmore has already published a *History of Kenmore* and is now at work on one of the town of Tonawanda.

COMMUNICATIONS

A Grover Cleveland Story[1]

In the faraway days before the silver tones had dimmed the brownness of my own hair, I heard a sweet, white-haired lady tell the following true story of Grover Cleveland, which I think has never been in print.

She had been left a widow very young, with two rollicking boys, eight and four, and a baby girl, a few weeks old.

As best she could she husbanded her slender resources, and brought up her family in a simple, but refined way.

The older son was just twenty-one and things were beginning to be easier for her when the civil war broke out.

With his mother's entire approval, he was one of the first to enlist.

When the second call for volunteers came the other boys said—"Mother, can you spare me too?"

Quite simply she said to me—"I could not hold him back, he belonged to his country. Other mothers were giving their sons."

Scarcely had he left when she was sent for to come at once to a hospital where the older son was dying of a fever contracted in camp.

She was in time to see him; he knew her and passed into the great unknown with his hand clasped in his mother's. In the meantime a battle had been fought. When she reached home with the body of her first-born she found that of her second son in the house, awaiting her return for burial. He had been shot dead in his first battle and telegrams had failed to reach her.

They were laid to rest, side by side, in the family burying ground.

As soon as there was opportunity friends interested themselves in obtaining for her the position of postmistress, which she held without question until the election of Cleveland. Then, believing that "to the victor belong the spoils," there was an effort made to put in her place one of Cleveland's supporters.

[1]Contributed by Eva Cary-Thompson, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Before replying to the letter sent him asking for the change, the President wrote to ask who had the post office at the time. When he heard the story, he wrote the following letter, which I read—a letter written throughout in his hand:

"My dear Mrs. ———

Please to give yourself no uneasiness regarding your position as postmistress. So long as I am in office you will never be disturbed, and I consider it an honor to do this small thing for one who has given so much for her country.

Sincerely your friend
and
Well wisher
GROVER CLEVELAND

Executive Mansion, Washington"

THE UNKNOWN THIRD MAN OF HERKIMER'S MESSENGERS TO FORT STANWIX

In the various county histories and other histories of the Mohawk Valley there is mentioned the "scouting party" of three, sent by General Herkimer the night before the Battle of Oriskany, to make their way through the British and Indian lines, into Fort Stanwix for the purpose of arranging a sortie by the garrison at the same time that Herkimer was to begin his advance toward the Fort. Benton, and Beers, mention by name only the famous scout Lt. Adam Helmer who "with two others" constituted the scouting party. The *Mohawk Turnpike Book*, page 275, mentions Lt. Adam Helmer and Capt. Mark Demuth. John Albert Scott's very complete history *Ft. Stanwix and Oriskany*, gives Adam Helmer, *John* Demuth and "an unknown man." Max Reid and Mary Riggs Diefendorf in their valuable works follow Benton and Beers. Campbell mentions only Helmer.

Many interesting facts are found in the original pension application papers in Washington, D. C. Lt. Helmer was the chief of the scouting party. Why not see if he applied for a pension and, if so, if he said anything about that third man?

A pension application under the name of Adam Helmer, No. W 17067, was found to have been issued to his widow Anna, who was born a Bellinger. The papers are made up in duplicate, and a photostat was secured of one page which mentions the scouting party. These particular pension papers are unusually voluminous in

that they consist of some 70 pages and contain in detail many very interesting exploits of Helmer and of others. One of the affidavits recites that the deponent saw Helmer sitting on a log while the militia marched by, and deponent learned afterward that in this way his departure was kept secret, by order of General Herkimer. Helmer's party took to the woods as soon as the militia disappeared on the afternoon of Aug. 5, 1777.

And now comes Andrew Piper of Frankfort, a Revolutionary War pensioner himself, who deposes in part as follows:—

> That the companies of Rangers and Militia in which this deponent and the said Adam served, were both engaged in the Oriskany Battle where this deponent recollects distinctly seeing the said Adam Helmer in the ranks—that this deponent remembers also that the night previous to the engagement at Oriskany, the said Adam Helmer and Marks Demuth and one Han Yost Folts as this deponent now remembers and believes, were secretly dispatched to Col. Willett and Col. Gansevoort in Fort Stanwix . . .

Han Yost or John Joseph, or merely "Joseph" Folts was a real character and a *wonderful* Indian fighter, especially fit to be a companion of the famous Helmer, if we accept literally the statement in Greene's *Gateway to the West*, vol. 1, p. 951. This particular story relates that on July 9, 1779, Joseph Vols was one of a berrying party near Ft. Dayton; that Joseph shot two Indians and killed a third with *one* shot! but failed to prevent Mrs. Catherine (Hilts) Dorenberger from being killed with a spear and also scalped, by her own brother! In a story from another source Joseph was at the fight at West Canada Creek Ford where he "fought waist deep, single handed, for his life," and later left to his heirs "the powder horn, shot bag, and the belt of wampum from the Indian Chiefs that he killed" at this Ford.

From the foregoing authorities I believe Han Yost to have been a "good scout," sufficiently good to be one of that immortal three who arrived at Fort Stanwix, but why didn't he tell of it along with the other stories about himself just given? It is probably because the story contained no thrilling individual exploit that it remained unsung by his descendants.

The name of the second man is given correctly by Greene in *The Mohawk Turnpike*, which agrees with the photostat I have.

I cannot help mentioning two inaccuracies in that most excellent work of John A. Scott of Rome, N. Y.; one is in the name of the second scout which he gives as "John" instead of "Marks" Demuth; the other inaccuracy mentions that the engineer at Ft. Stanwix, Capt. De LaMarquisie, "has built a house by order of the General for one Stefanny who is married to a squaw 24 ft. long by 12 ft. deep!"

This 24 ft. long squaw is mentioned in the first part of Chapter VIII. No supporting affidavit is furnished. I have found several exciting stories among the affidavits in the old Pension Office files, but none to match this one of Scott's.

Lyle Frederick Bellinger

The following letter to the State Historian from a Civic Club brings up the question of what is the proper disposition of battle flags.

A number of years ago the Lyons Civic Club presented the local post of the G. A. R. with an American flag, to use so that the battle scarred flags which they own might be better preserved. The understanding seemed to be that when the Post was through with it, it should be returned to the Club for preservation. That time has now come, and I would like to have your opinion as to the proper place to have this flag placed, and suggestions as to the proper receptacle.

Will you please tell me also the usual place in which Grand Army Flags are kept—the County Clerk's Office, the Court House and the library of the School have been suggested to me.

Mrs. R. S. Simpson
President, Lyons Civic Club

Suggestions for a State Policy Relating to Historical and Scientific Reservations

I What Are They?

During the past eighty years the State of New York has followed the policy of acquiring either by gift or purchase buildings, forts, battlefields and sites of special significance in the history of the State. Imposing monuments have been erected at public expense on battlefields and elsewhere. Places of particular scientific interest have been reserved for the use of the people. Roughly

classified these state-owned or state-controlled structures and places consist of:

16 historic mansions and buildings
3 special museum buildings
13 historical museums
8 fortresses and fort sites
7 battlefields
10 historic parks and scientific reservations
13 caretaker's cottages, barns, rest houses
10 monuments and statues
150 minor historic monuments and markers
2650 acres of land

The aggregate value of these mansions, forts, museums, collections, cottages, monuments, statues, battlefields, historic sites, and scientific reservations would probably exceed $3,000,000.

II How Have They Been Administered?

Coming into the possession of the State in various ways, control and administration before 1924 varied widely as follows:

5 by local boards appointed by the Governor
1 by the State Comptroller
1 by the Conservation Department
5 by the State Museum
3 by the New York State Historical Association
4 by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society
6 by local historical societies
6 by local patriotic organizations

This diverse administration prevented the development of any policy. Under this system some were well cared for and others were neglected. Financial support depended largely upon political influence. Since there was no bureau charged with a careful supervision of the budgetary needs of the various units, the Governor was pestered with visits from local boards and the Legislature was flooded with local bills. The whole system was wasteful, inefficient, and unfair.

This chaotic supervision continued until the people were asked to give their approval to a bond issue for $15,000,000 which would lead to the creation of a unified control of the State's parks,

historic places, and scientific reservations. When the bond issue was authorized by the citizens of the State, the State Council of Parks was created in 1924 and the historic buildings and sites and scientific reservations were placed under the jurisdiction of that body. For the first time they were given a uniform and unified supervision with a careful scrutiny of their respective budgets, without destroying the advisory service of the various local and state organizations interested in their welfare.

With the reorganization of the State government in 1927 these historic and scientific possessions of the State were continued under the State Council of Parks, which was placed in the Conservation Department, and the Director of the State Museum and the State Historian were added presumably to give general oversight to them.

It soon became apparent, however, that the major park and recreational activities of the State Council of Parks demanded so much attention that these historic and scientific properties of the State were not given the attention their importance required. Consequently in 1928 on the recommendation of the Conservation Department immediate jurisdiction over them was shifted from the State Council of Parks to the Regional Park Commissions in which they are located.

This arrangement has not proved to be satisfactory. The Regional Park Commissions are interested primarily in the recreational parks and have little time or concern for the historic and scientific places. Furthermore they do not possess the technical staff necessary for educational and curatorial direction in order to make these cultural possesions serviceable to the State.

III What Is The Solution?

To turn them back to the separate agencies which managed them prior to 1924 manifestly would be no solution of the real problem. The old annoyances would be revived and these valuable properties of the State would once more become political footballs. No one favors a return to such a policy.

To leave them where they are now in the hands of the Regional Park Commissions would mean indifferent care and more or less neglect. As a result they would continue to be liabilities instead of useful assets.

The only reasonable and satisfactory solution of the problem is to create a new agency to administer them and to develop a policy that will make them useful to the citizens of this commonwealth. Hence it is suggeted that there be created by law:

1 A State Council of Historic and Scientific Reservations of eleven members representing:

a The State Education Department (State Historian and State Museum)
b The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
c The New York State Historical Association
d The New York Historical Society
e Six members appointed at large to represent other historical, patriotic and scientific organizations.

This Council would elect its own officers, formulate policies, recommend a unified budget, and have general control of all historic and scientific reservations owned or supported by the State.

2 An administrative Bureau of Historic and Scientific Reservations with a permanent office and staff located in Albany.

The staff would consist of:

a A Supervisor of Historic and Scientific Reservations
b One stenographer
c Such technical full and part-time experts as would be necessary to restore and repair buildings, to care for the grounds, to organize the museums scientifically, and to develop the educational possibilities.

IV How May These Historic and Scientific Reservations Be Made Cultural and Recreational Assets to the State?

1 The historic and scientific significance of these properties should be developed so that they will tell their story clearly and fully to visitors. Properly managed they would return rich cultural values to the citizens of this State and to outside visitors.

2 The buildings should be put in good repair, furnished in a correct manner, opened to the public at appropriate hours, and displayed so as to reveal to visitors their history in architecture, in associations with prominent men and women, and in significant occurrences.

3 The museums should be organized scientifically so as to show in sequence the biography of the individual, or the history of the family, or the development of the locality. To this end there should be some correlation with the State Museum for expert guidance.

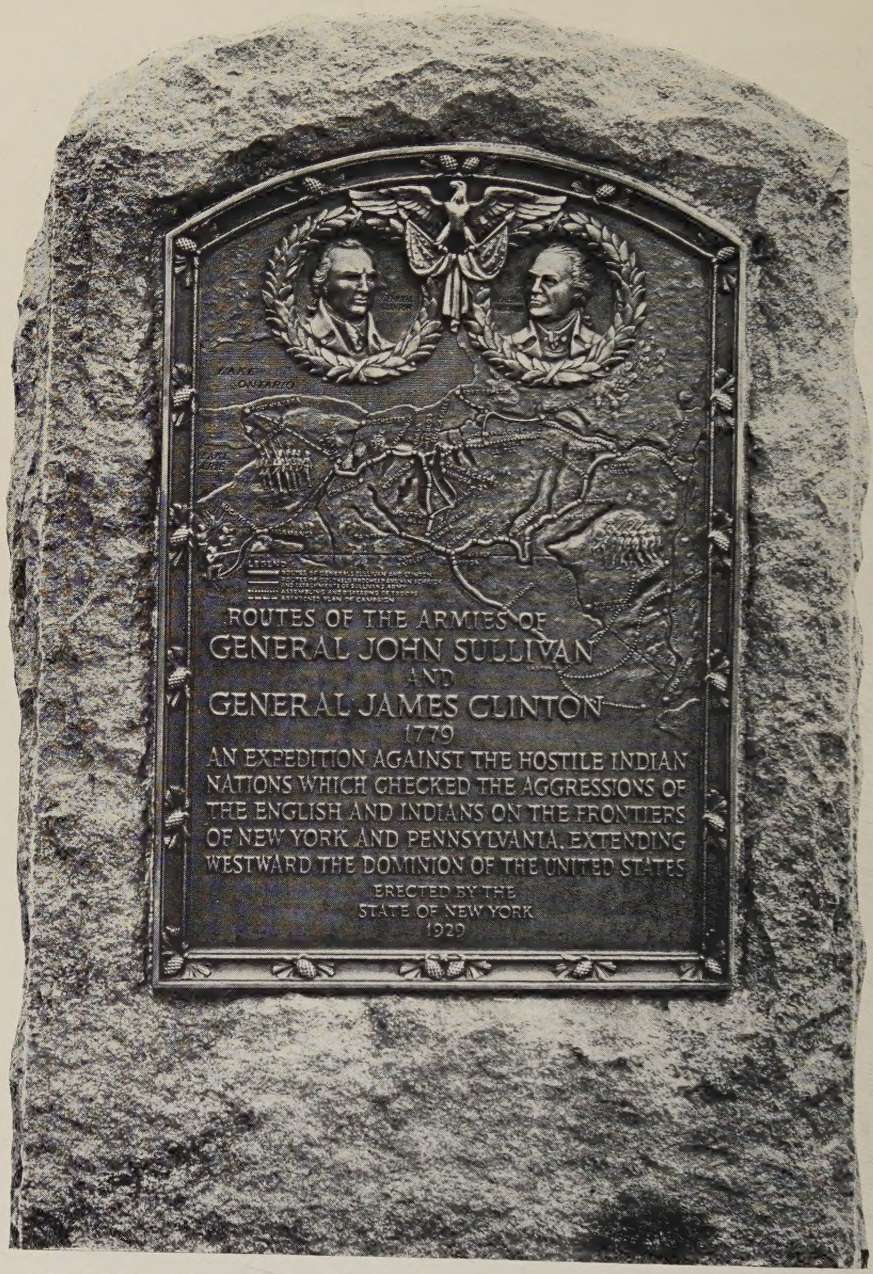
4 Those reservations that have suitable grounds and are accessible should be improved as parks, provided with comfort stations, walks, drives, recreational facilities and camp sites.

5 A sensible program should be worked out in connection with schools and organizations so that these historic museums, mansions, forts, battlefields, patriotic shrines, monuments, parks and scientific places would become educational and cultural agencies to supplement the library and class room in the study of history and nature.

6 A Handbook of the Historic and Scientific Reservations of the State with maps, illustrations and full information should be prepared and either distributed gratis or sold to visitors at cost.

7 If it is desirable to make these reservations self-supporting, moderate admission fees might be charged as is now done in some of the recreational institutions associated with the public parks.

A. C. Flick
State Historian


ROUTES OF THE ARMIES OF
GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN
AND
GENERAL JAMES CLINTON
1779
AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE HOSTILE INDIAN NATIONS WHICH CHECKED THE AGGRESSIONS OF THE ENGLISH AND INDIANS ON THE FRONTIERS OF NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA, EXTENDING WESTWARD THE DOMINION OF THE UNITED STATES
ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
1929

Sullivan-Clinton Marker, 26 in. by 38 in. Designed and cast by The Gorham Co., New York City. Thirty-five of these tablets have been placed along the routes of march of the armies